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FM 54-2

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL

**THE DIVISION SUPPORT COMMAND
AND SEPARATE BRIGADE
SUPPORT BATTALION**



**HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
JUNE 1969**

FIELD MANUAL

No. 54-2

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D.C., 27 June 1969

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*This manual supersedes FM 54-2, 21 September 1965.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1-1. Purpose

This manual establishes doctrine for combat service support within all types of Army divisions and guidance for employment of division support commands (DISCOM) and support battalions of separate brigades. It is designed for use by commanders and staff officers at division, DISCOM, and other command levels concerned with combat service support in Army divisions. This manual is designed to be used in conjunction with other field manuals (app A); therefore, combat service support of special operations is discussed only in general terms.

a. References in this manual to maneuver battalions or companies apply also to cavalry squadrons or troops and to artillery battalions or batteries.

b. The contents of this manual are applicable to—

(1) General war, to include consideration of the employment of, and protection from, nuclear munitions and chemical, biological, and radiological (CBR) agents; and operations in nuclear, chemical, or biological environments.

(2) Limited war.

(3) Cold war, to include stability operations.

1-2. Scope

a. This manual is applicable to all Army divisions and deals primarily with the activities of the DISCOM and its subordinate units. The manual does not purport to provide specific procedures for subordinate units, but rather to furnish an overview of control, organization, capabilities, limitations, procedures, and techniques of DISCOM employment in support of division operations. All DISCOM are similar in organization, with variations according to the

type of parent division. Users must equate generic unit titles used in the manual with the organic DISCOM element performing a similar mission. Functions and procedures of generic units, notwithstanding variations in titles, are discussed initially, followed by those exceptions or differences pertaining to specific units. Detailed functions and procedures for the support of each type of division and information on organization and procedures peculiar to each of the various DISCOM units are in separate field manuals, referenced herein.

b. The manual also sets forth doctrine for combat service support in the separate brigade (chap. 10).

c. Generic titles applicable to all divisions, i.e., division support area, brigade trains area, and battalion area, are used throughout the manual. Personnel of the airmobile division normally refer to these areas by different titles, i.e., division base of operations, brigade base of operations, and battalion base of operations or forward areas; however, the functions performed in these areas are so similar to those performed in the aforementioned areas that the terms are used interchangeably.

d. This manual does not address combat service support procedures for the employment of automatic data processing equipment (ADPE). This equipment facilitates and expedites routine combat service support transactions between the DISCOM and the corps support brigade stock control center and identifies conflicts and deficiencies that require command decision or staff action. ADPE assists commanders and staff officers, but is not a substitute for command or staff action.

1-3. Basic Considerations

The DISCOM is a major subordinate unit of the division at the same echelon of command as the

brigades and the division artillery. It is organized to provide the majority of combat service support to the division.

a. The DISCOM commander is the principal combat service support operator for the division. He is responsible for assisting in the development of the logistic portion of the division combat service support plan and for its execution. He has normal command authority over all subordinate units except the administration company. Although he commands and provides support for the administration company, he is not responsible for the operational control of the division special staff sections of the company. The division inspector general (IG), staff judge advocate (SJA), adjutant general (AG), chaplain, information, and finance staff sections operate in accordance with the staff procedures and doctrine contained in FM 61-100, FM 101-5, and other applicable field manuals. Chiefs of these staff sections are supervised, directed, and coordinated by the division chief of staff, except for those functions personally supervised by the commanding general. The personnel and administrative functions of the company are performed under the general staff supervision of the assistant chief of staff, personnel (G1).

b. Combat service support is that assistance provided operating forces primarily in the fields of administrative, chaplain, civil affairs, finance, legal, maintenance, medical, military police, and replacement service and supply, transportation, and other logistic services. Combat service support provided by the DISCOM includes—

(1) *Supply*. All classes of supply are provided by the appropriate division supply element, with the following exceptions:

(a) *Repair parts (less cryptographic, medical, and electrical accounting machine)*. These items are supplied by the maintenance battalion. The airmobile division aircraft maintenance battalion supplies aircraft, aircraft armament, and ground-controlled approach and avionics equipment repair parts.

(b) *Cryptographic items*. All cryptographic end items and repair parts are provided by the signal battalion.

(c) *Electrical accounting machine repair*

parts. These items are provided by the administration company.

(d) *Class V*. Only the airborne division supply company and the airmobile division supply battalion provide class V supply to all divisional and attached units.

(e) *Medical supply*. Medical supply and medical repair parts are provided by the medical battalion.

(f) *Water*.

(2) *Transportation for combat service support operations (less transportation for class V supply in armored, infantry, and mechanized infantry divisions)*. Transportation support is provided by the appropriate division supply and transport element for most classes of supply, the medical battalion for evacuation of patients and movement of medical supplies and repair parts, and the maintenance battalion for evacuation of economically repairable unserviceable materiel. In armored, infantry, and mechanized infantry divisions, using units utilize organic transportation for class V supplies. In the airmobile division, most transportation for supply and services is provided by the aviation group. The airborne division supply company has transportation capability to provide unit distribution of class III supplies only.

(3) *Direct support maintenance*. This support is provided by the division maintenance battalion, except for ammunition, electrical accounting machines, cryptomaterial, medical equipment, and light textiles (personal and organizational clothing and equipment). In the airmobile division, direct support maintenance of aircraft, aircraft armament, and ground-controlled approach and avionics equipment is provided by the aircraft maintenance battalion.

(4) *Medical and dental service*. Division-level medical and dental service, including medical supply and organizational maintenance of medical equipment, is provided by the division medical battalion.

(5) *Administrative services (i.e., AG, finance, SJA, chaplain, information, and IG)*. This support is provided by the division administration company.

(6) *Miscellaneous services*. The appro-

appropriate division supply element provides bath and graves registration services. When appropriately augmented, the supply element also provides laundry and clothing exchange services. Additionally, it furnishes assistance, on request, for the recovery of salvage and non-mechanical captured materiel and evacuates this type of materiel from salvage collecting points. The appropriate division maintenance unit provides the same recovery and evacuation service for repairable mechanical materiel. Except aircraft, the primary responsibility for recovery and evacuation to salvage or maintenance collecting points rests with the unit possessing the equipment or the unit in whose area such equipment is found.

c. The divisional brigade headquarters are tactical in nature and enter combat service support channels only in a coordinating role to insure adequate support in brigade operations. Operations of the brigade logistics staff officer (S4) are discussed in this manual to show his functions and relationships with attached battalions and with DISCOM elements. The brigades receive combat service support in one of two ways. When the brigade is operating—

(1) With the division, the combat service support units are in support, remain under the command of their parent units, and are immediately responsive to the needs of the brigade commander. In this case, changes in support units' organization or mission may be recommended to the DISCOM.

(2) On an independent mission, the required combat service support elements are attached. In this instance, the brigade commander commands the attached elements and supervises their operations.

d. The DISCOM can provide support elements for attachment to brigades for independent operations of limited duration. When the DISCOM is fragmented in this manner, assistance from the corps support brigade or the field army support command may be necessary.

e. Combat service support in the airmobile division is characterized by the use of aircraft to provide transportation for supply and service support, by the maintenance of relatively low supply levels, and by the employment of a highly responsive supply system. While reli-

ance on air lines of communications from the corps support brigade or other appropriate combat service support installations to and within the airmobile division may be necessary, ground lines of communications are used when feasible.

1-4. Classes of Supply

Supplies are divided into 10 general classes for planning and administrative purposes. These classes of supplies are—

a. Class I—subsistence.

b. Class II—clothing, individual equipment, tentage, organizational tool sets and tool kits, handtools, and administrative and housekeeping supplies and equipment.

c. Class III—petroleum fuels; lubricants; hydraulic and insulating oils; preservatives; liquid and compressed gases; bulk chemical products; coolants; deicing and antifreeze compounds, together with components and additives of such products; and coal.

d. Class IV—construction materials, to include installation equipment, and all fortification/barrier materials.

e. Class V—ammunition of all types, including CBR and special weapons, bombs, explosives, mines, fuzes, detonators, and pyrotechnics, missiles, rockets, propellants, and other associated items.

f. Class VI—personal-demand items, to include all Army and Air Force Exchange Service resale items.

g. Class VII—major end items, such as tanks, launchers, mobile machine shops, and vehicles, that are ready for their intended use.

h. Class VIII—medical materiel, including medical-peculiar repair parts.

i. Class IX—repair parts and components required for maintenance support of all equipment except class VIII supplies.

j. Class X—materiel to support nonmilitary programs, such as agricultural and economic development, not included in classes I through IX.

1-5. Recommended Changes

Users of this manual are encouraged to submit recommendations to improve its clarity or accuracy. Comments should be keyed to the spe-

cific page, paragraph, and line of the text in which the change is recommended. Reasons will be provided for each comment to insure understanding and complete evaluation. Comments should be prepared using DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications) and forwarded direct to the Commanding General, U.S. Army Combat Developments Command

Combat Service Support Group, Fort Lee, Virginia 23801. Originators of proposed changes that would constitute a significant modification of approved Army doctrine may send an information copy, through command channels, to the Commanding General, U.S. Army Combat Developments Command, Fort Belvoir, Virginia 22060, to facilitate review and followup.

CHAPTER 2

DIVISION COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

Section I. GENERAL

2-1. Combat Service Support Responsibilities of Commanders

Each commander is responsible for the combat service support of his organic and attached units. When this support is provided by units not under his operational control, the commander's authority may be limited to a coordinating role. He must be familiar with and consider the support situation within his command at all times.

a. The commander plans and conducts operations of his organic and attached combat service support units with the same care that he uses in planning and conducting tactical operations. He takes cognizance of and coordinates with other units and installations providing him combat service support.

b. Each commander must consider the capabilities and limitations of his organic combat service support system and its backup support. These considerations include the location of installations, the effects of each subordinate commander's requirements on the overall combat service support of the command, and system responsiveness.

c. The commander makes his policies, concepts, and decisions known to his organic and supporting combat service support units in time to insure coordinated support for his planned operations.

d. Each commander is responsible for the security of combat service support units and lines of communications in his area of responsibility.

e. The economical use and conservation of combat service support resources is a command responsibility. Each commander insures that all members of his command practice supply economy and maintenance discipline.

f. Each commander is responsible for keeping his supporting units informed on matters that affect his requirements. This information includes location and relocation plans, tactical plans, and anticipated changes in strengths.

2-2. Combat Service Support Staff Officers

Battalion and higher commanders have combat service support staff officers in specialized fields to assist them in discharging their support responsibilities. These staff officers assist the commander in developing policies, planning, staff coordination, and staff supervision of the combat service support effort. The staff responsibilities of these officers are described in FM 101-5.

a. Combat service support coordinating staff officers of the division are the assistant chief of staff, personnel (G1); the assistant chief of staff, logistics (G4); and the assistant chief of staff, civil affairs/psychological operations (G5). At brigade, division artillery, division support command (DISCOM), and battalion levels, the adjutant (S1), operations and training officer (S3), and logistics staff officer (S4) perform similar duties. In special situations, such as stability operations, a civil affairs/psychological operations staff officer may also be authorized by the theater commander for echelons below division.

b. Within division headquarters, other staff officers perform appropriate combat service support functions as members of the special staff. These officers include the transportation officer, staff judge advocate, adjutant general, information officer, inspector general, provost marshal, surgeon, chaplain, chemical officer, and finance officer. Chaplains and medical officers are also provided at lower echelons.

2-3. Combat Service Support Operations in Nuclear, Chemical, or Biological Environments

a. Combat Service Support Planning. Nuclear, chemical, or biological operations require increased emphasis on—

(1) Plans for alternate methods of supply, services, and medical support.

(2) Balancing the need for increased movement and dispersion against the capability to perform the mission.

(3) Continuation of combat service support with reduced resources.

(4) Possible increases or reductions in basic loads.

(5) Plans to augment the combat service support capability by the addition of cellular teams as required.

(6) Provisions for rapid augmentation or movement of medical units, timely emergency treatment, and evacuation of large numbers of patients.

(7) Traffic control to prevent the development of potential targets resulting from traffic congestion.

(8) Plans for rehabilitation of critical routes as soon as possible after damage.

(9) Plans for the timely procurement of civil resources (manpower and materiel) to supplement division capabilities in rear area protection and certain other combat service support functions.

b. Location of Combat Service Support Units and Facilities. The mission is the basic consideration in the location of combat service support units and facilities. Additional considerations include the enemy's capability to employ nuclear weapons or chemical and biological (CB) agents and the resulting need to disperse and frequently relocate units to other operational areas. Another consideration is the physical relationship between the location of combat service support facilities and other potential targets. Locating such facilities near tactical units increases ground security, but may create lucrative targets for mass casualty or destruction munitions.

(1) *Dispersion.* The desired degree of dispersion and the frequency of relocating combat service support facilities vary according to the

ability of the enemy to locate and attack these facilities and to the risk the commander is willing to accept. Appropriate distances for dispersion between units are determined in accordance with the procedures for analyzing the vulnerability of friendly dispositions and installations to enemy nuclear or CB attack outlined in FM 101-31-1. Application of these distances, however, must be reconciled with the mission, road nets, disposition of other troops in the area, the tactical situation, the degree of protection available, communication capabilities, and requirements for ground security. It may be necessary, because of terrain restrictions or a guerrilla threat, to limit dispersion of combat service support facilities even when a nuclear threat exists. Ideally, combat service support units and facilities are dispersed throughout an area to avoid the likelihood of destruction of more than one unit or facility by the largest yield tactical weapon that the enemy can be expected to use. However, dispersion reduces operational efficiency and increases the vulnerability of combat service support units to sabotage, pilferage, guerrilla attack, and enemy conventional attack.

(2) *Defensibility.* Appropriate defensive measures are taken to insure minimum interruption in combat service support operations. All personnel must maintain proficiency in the use of individual and crew-served weapons organic to their unit. Even though combat service support elements within a division support area may be widely dispersed, each element must be prepared to provide its own protection. Passive defense measures, such as dispersion, movement, concealment, cover, camouflage, and deception, are employed to reduce detection and thereby reduce the damage caused by enemy nuclear weapons or CB agents. Frequent displacement is an excellent passive defense measure, but it reduces the efficiency of combat service support operations. Unit standing operating procedures (SOP) should prescribe active and passive defense measures for personnel, materiel, and installations.

(3) *Protective measures.* FM 21-40 contains detailed information concerning nuclear and CB protective measures, warning system procedures, monitor and survey operations, re-

porting responsibilities for nuclear or CB attack and contamination data, and SOP guidance for suitable patterns of actions in a nuclear or CB environment.

c. Operational Procedures. To insure continuity of command, unit SOP and orders provide for alternate command facilities for each major combat service support element. Specific individuals are designated to assume command, and specific subordinate unit command posts are designated as alternates for those that may be destroyed. Combat service support units and facilities must be responsive to changing tactical situations and capable of moving with little advance notice. This state of readiness requires that stocks of reserve supplies not exceed the movement capability of organic vehicles, consistent with the responsiveness of the supply system, maximum on-vehicle stowage of equipment not in use, and detailed contingency plans for displacement.

d. Measures To Counter Effects of Nuclear Weapons or CB Agents. Employment of nuclear weapons or CB agents places unusual demands on all combat service support activities in the geographical area. Measures to prevent extensive damage before the use of such weapons or agents or to resume operations after their employment are presented in succeeding subparagraphs.

(1) *Supply.* Reducing the vulnerability of supply operations requires dispersion in transit and in storage, protective packaging, cover, and the capability to relocate rapidly. Supplies exposed to contamination must be monitored before use or issue. Class I supplies and water sources suspected of chemical, biological, and radiological (CBR) contamination must be given special attention.

(2) *Maintenance.* Frequent moves reduce the time available for maintenance and result in the evacuation of more work to the rear. Also, additional time is needed to repair equipment that has been contaminated. Units are responsible for the monitoring and decontamination of equipment that they turn in for maintenance. The receiving unit also checks the equipment for contamination.

(3) *Medical support.* There may be a marked increase in the number of persons

needing medical care, thus generating a disparity between medical resources and the workload. In such circumstances, the medical battalion will require assistance in decontaminating patients and facilities and may require assistance in evacuating and providing treatment for patients. Patient decontamination is performed under medical supervision.

(4) *Construction.* Collective protection features are needed in key headquarters, communication facilities, and other critical installations. Rehabilitation of damaged facilities that are also contaminated is difficult and time consuming. Such rehabilitation will normally not be undertaken unless the area affected is of vital importance and the damaged facilities cannot be reestablished elsewhere with less effort.

(5) *Transportation.* When surface routes are used, alternate supply routes assume increased importance. Strict traffic control measures are necessary to prevent use of contaminated routes. Detours and rerouting, however, reduce unit transportation capabilities, and assistance may be required from corps support brigade or field army support command (FASCOM) transportation units. If a ground line of communications is not available, an alternate means must be employed, such as an air or water line of communications.

(6) *Labor.* There may be a scarcity of civilian, military, and prisoner-of-war labor in contaminated areas; however, requirements for personnel to perform essential labor tasks will increase. Much of this additional labor may have to be provided by diverting troops units to labor tasks or by obtaining labor personnel from outside sources.

(7) *Decontamination.* Essential decontamination must be accomplished; however, decontamination of large quantities of supplies and equipment, large areas, and extensive installations is not feasible from a logistic standpoint. Decontamination through weathering and radiological decay is more practical under such circumstances.

(8) *Discipline, law and order.* Enemy employment of nuclear weapons or CB agents will increase problems of traffic control, evacuation of prisoners of war, and the security of critical

installations and materiel. Contamination of areas, facilities, and surface routes and the resulting confusion and loss of control will im-

pose heavy demands for sealing off stricken areas, securing critical supplies, and collecting individuals for return to their units.

Section II. DIVISION SUPPORT COMMAND

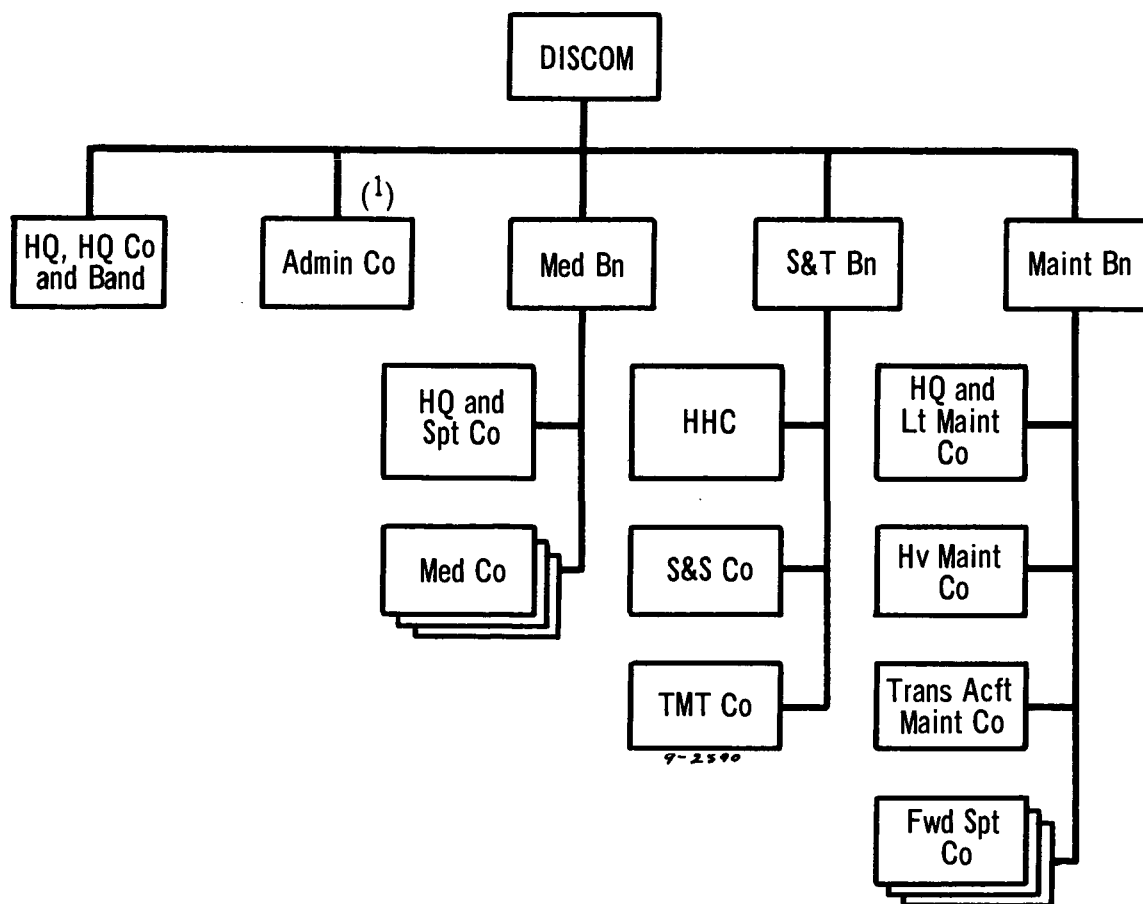
2-4. Mission

The mission of the DISCOM is to provide division-level combat service support, except for military police. Construction, cryptologicistic, and those administrative services provided by staff sections of the administration company, to all organic and attached elements of the division. The DISCOM controls all division-level combat service support movements. DISCOM elements normally employ a combination of

methods to provide support to divisional units. The methods by which the DISCOM provides support are discussed in paragraph 2-7. The DISCOM supports each brigade with supply, service, medical, and maintenance elements organized to meet the brigade's needs.

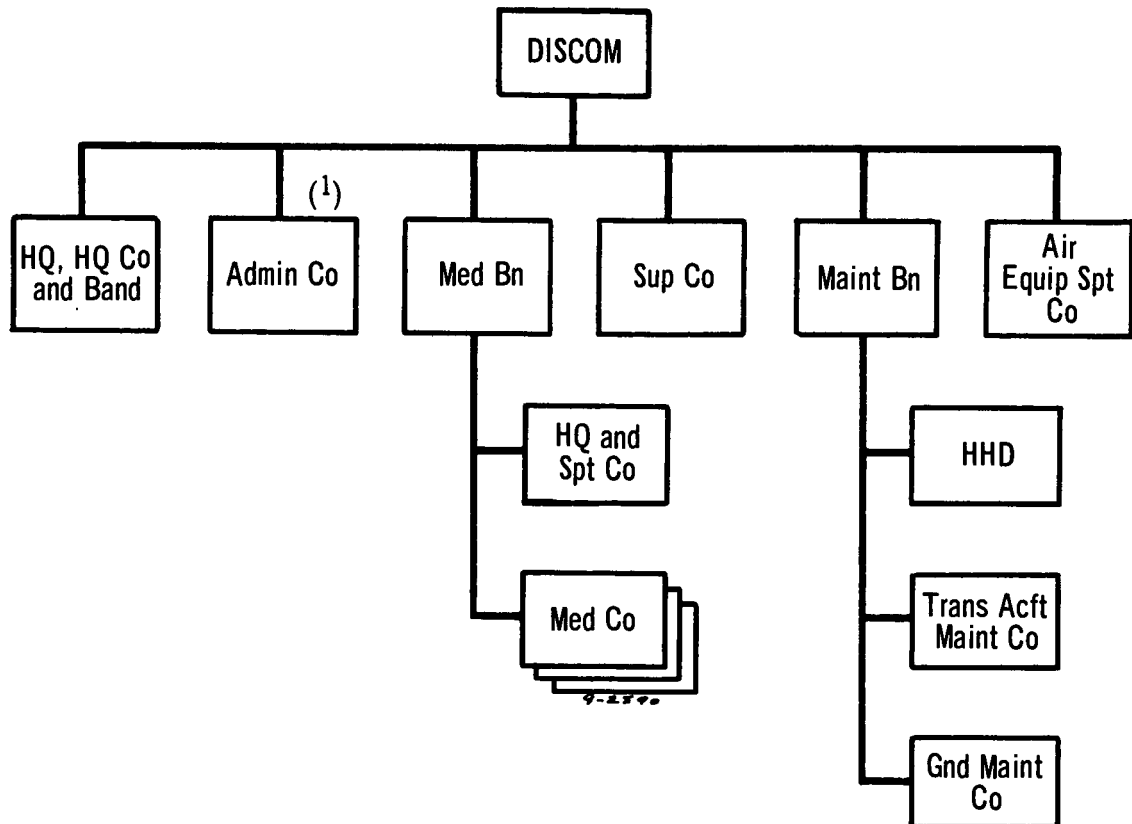
2-5. organization

The organization of the DISCOM is shown in figures 2-1, 2-2, and 2-3.



¹The DISCOM commander's responsibilities are limited to tactical, security, and movement aspects. The admin co is normally located at division rear.

Figure 2-1. Armored, infantry, and mechanized infantry DISCOM's.



¹The DISCOM commander's responsibilities are limited to tactical, security, and movement aspects. The admin co is normally located at division rear.

Figure 2-2. Airborne DISCOM.

2-6. Capabilities

The DISCOM provides—

a. Advice to the division commander and staff on all supply and direct support maintenance matters (except water supply and maintenance of light textiles, ammunition, and medical and cryptographic equipment) and on transportation matters pertaining to DISCOM operations.

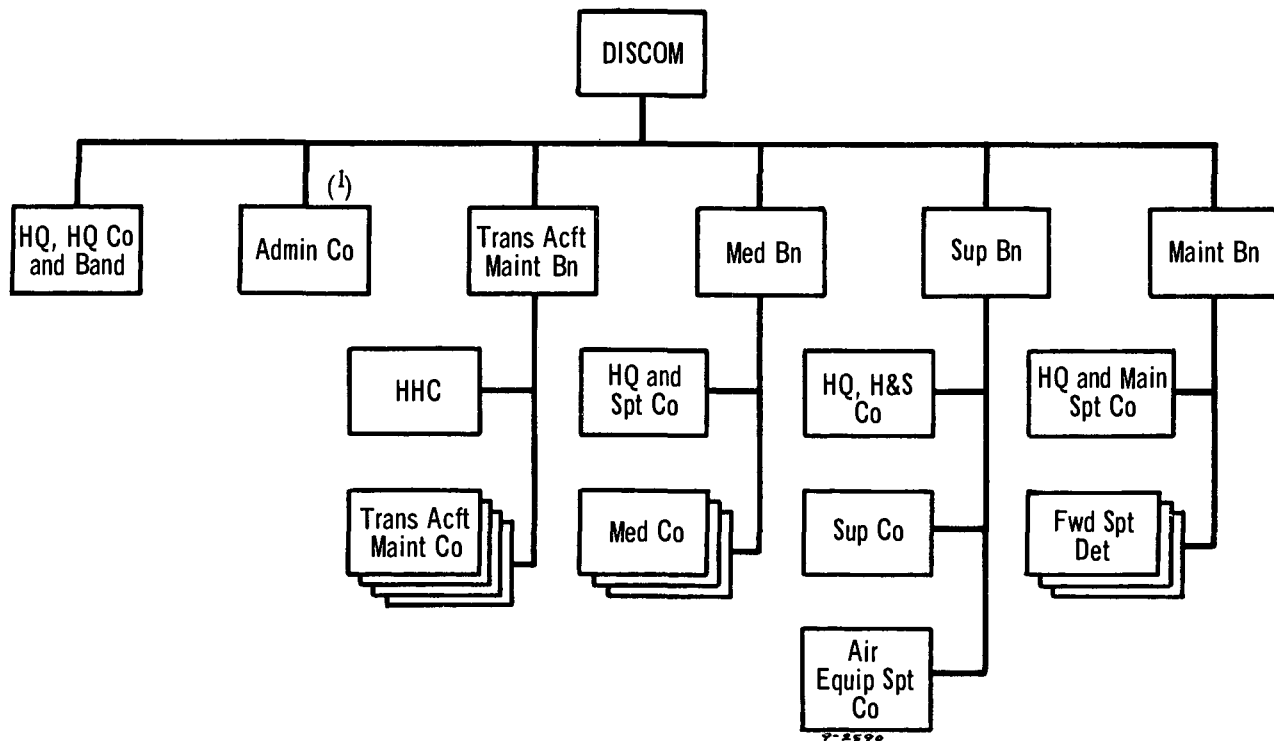
b. Division-level combat service support, to include—

(1) Requisitioning, receiving, storing, and distributing class I, II, III, IV, VI, VII, VIII, IX, and X supplies and control of class V supply. In the airborne and airmobile division, the DISCOM also stores and distributes limited

class V supplies. Cellular ammunition team and transportation augmentation must be provided if a requirement exists for the DISCOM's of the other divisions to requisition, receive, store, and distribute class V supplies.

(2) Direct support maintenance and backup organizational maintenance support of all divisional units, except for medical, cryptographic, and airdrop equipment; ammunition; and light textiles.

(3) Division-level medical support, including evacuation of patients, treatment (to include expedient dental and limited psychiatric treatment), medical supply, optometric service, and organizational maintenance of medical equipment.



¹The DISCOM commander's responsibilities are limited to tactical, security, and movement aspects. The admin co is normally located at division rear.

Figure 2-3. Airmobile DISCOM.

(4) A limited capability to transport division reserve supplies.

(5) Bath facilities and, when suitably augmented, clothing exchange service to the division. (The airborne and airmobile divisions must be augmented to provide these services.)

(6) Graves registration service to the division. (The airborne and airmobile divisions must be augmented to provide this service.)

(7) Air equipment supply and organizational maintenance support to the airborne and airmobile divisions.

(8) In the airmobile division, air traffic control of four instrumented airfields.

(9) Music for division functions.

(10) Support for civic action, as required.

2-7. Employment

The DISCOM provides combat service support on a unit basis, an area basis, a task basis, or

combinations thereof. Unit support is that support furnished to a designated unit or a group of units. Area support may be furnished to a designated unit or a group of units. Area support may be furnished to all the units located within a designated geographical area. In task support, a specified type or amount of a unit's support capability is furnished to designated units or area.

a. A division support area is established as a base of combat service support operations in the division rear area.

b. The command post of the DISCOM and the DISCOM units, less those elements detached to support each brigade, are normally located in the division support area. In fast-moving situations or widely dispersed actions, elements of the DISCOM (other than those normally supporting each brigade) may operate forward of the division support area to insure continuing

support of combat and combat support elements.

c. Employment of the DISCOM is described in chapter 4.

Section III. BRIGADE TRAINS

2-8. Mission

The DISCOM elements with the brigade provide combat service support to units attached to or in support of the brigade and to other units operating in or near the brigade trains area. Figures 2-4, 2-5 and 2-6 portray typical deployment of combat service support units.

2-9. Organization

The brigade trains normally consist of elements of the brigade S4 section, field trains of attached or supporting units (basically battalion field trains), and, at times, trains of other units. Other units that are not attached to or

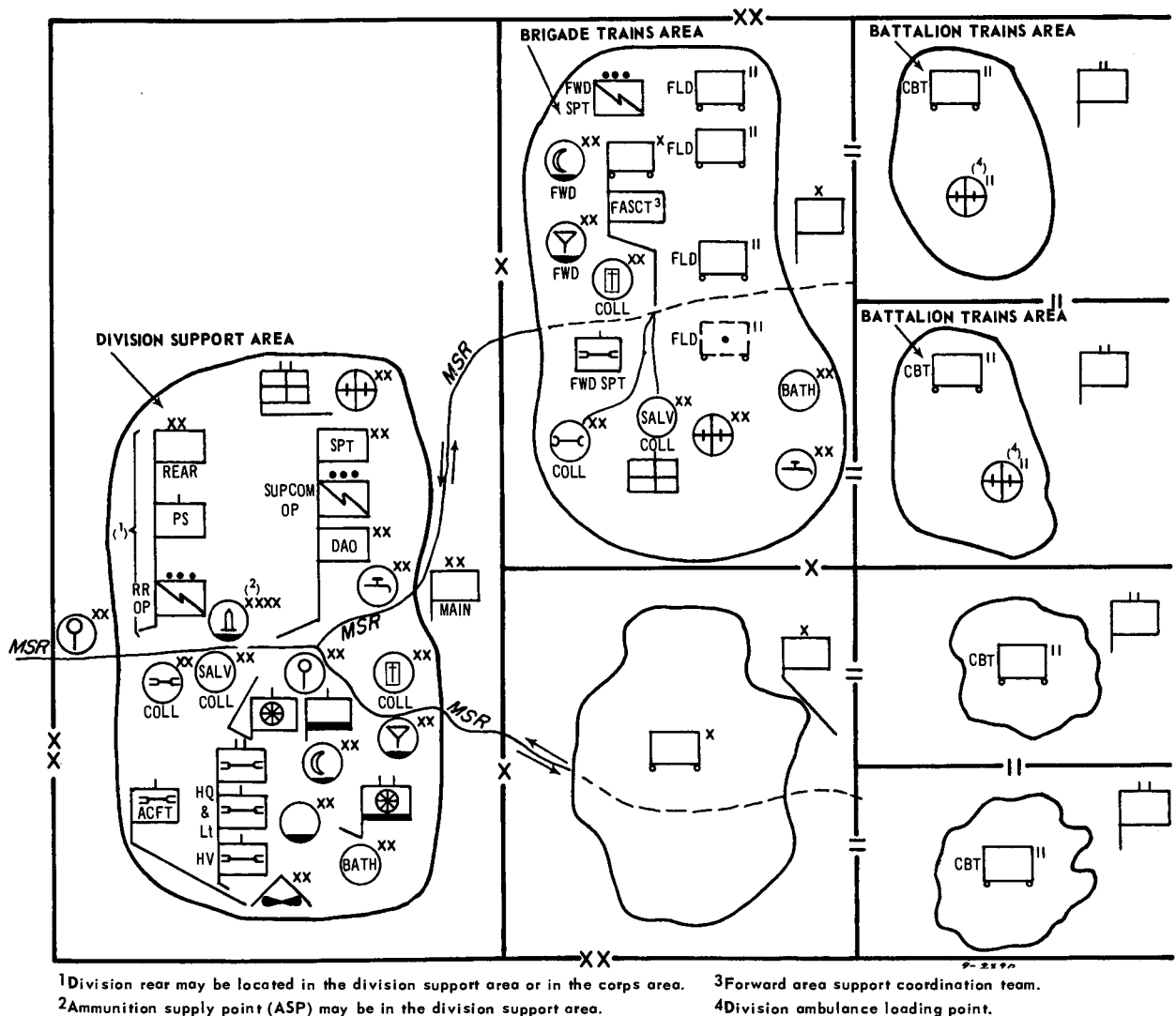
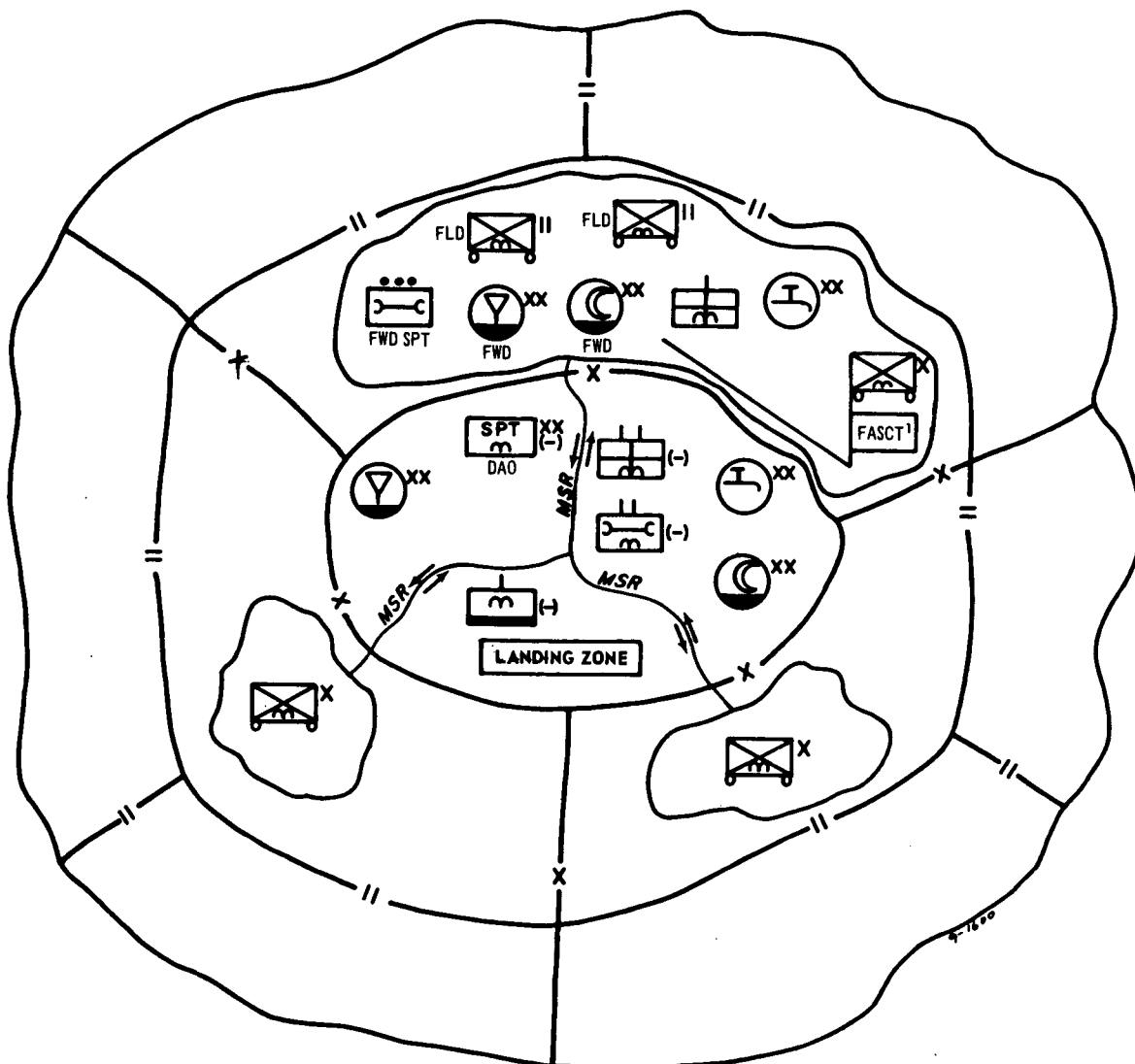


Figure 2-4. Typical deployment of armored, infantry, and mechanized infantry division combat service support units and their facilities (including supporting signal elements and typical supported units).



¹Forward area support coordination team.

Figure 2-5. Typical deployment of airborne division combat service support units within an airhead.

supporting the brigade but which occupy a portion of the trains area include, on occasion, combat support and combat service support elements operating in the brigade area. The composition of brigade trains depends on the tactical disposition of unit and whether the combat service support units are attached to or are in supply of the brigade.

2-10. DISCOM Elements in the Brigade Trains Area

The DISCOM elements supporting each brigade are organized to meet the needs of the brigade. Typical DISCOM elements in a brigade trains area are indicated in paragraph 4-3. The following supplies and services norm-

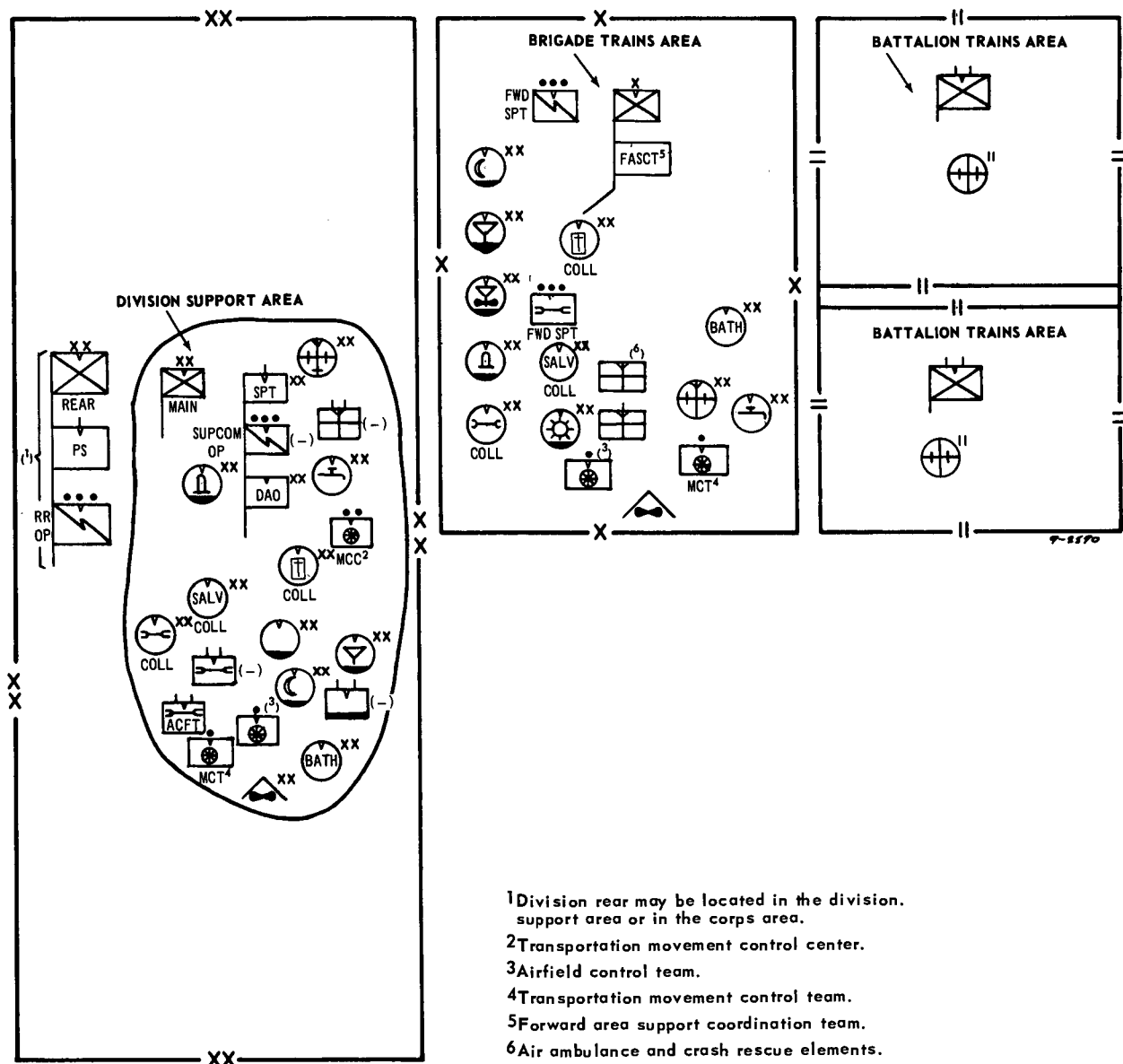


Figure 2-6. Typical deployment of airmobile division combat service support units and their facilities (including supporting signal elements and typical supported units).

ally are available in or near the brigade trains area:

a. Direct support and backup organizational maintenance (except for medical and cryptographic equipment, electrical accounting machines, light textiles, ammunition, airdrop equipment, and aircraft and associated equipment). The airmobile division may provide direct sup-

port maintenance of aircraft and associated equipment in or near the brigade trains area.

b. All classes of supply (except class V). Normally, ammunition is distributed in the brigade trains area of the airmobile division. In the airborne division airhead, class I and V supplies are delivered by aircraft as near as possible to the using unit.

c. Division medical clearing stations, to include an evacuation capability.

d. Salvage and maintenance collecting points.

e. Graves registration service. (The airborne and airmobile divisions require augmentation to provide this service.)

f. Bath facilities. (The airborne and airmobile divisions require augmentation to provide this service.)

2-11. Employment

All units located in the brigade trains area are under the tactical control of the brigade S4 and normally displace under his control. The brigade S4 insures that continuing and adequate support is provided brigade units through personal liaison with the forward area support coordination officer (FASCO) in the trains area and by monitoring the brigade command and administrative/logistics nets and the appropriate division communication net. The FASCO coordinates the primary mission accomplishment of DISCOM elements and supervises their local security measures. He provides liaison between DISCOM elements and the brigade and maintains radio contact with the DISCOM commander to provide information and to request backup support.

a. Control Procedures.

(1) With the exception of repair parts, medical supplies, and ammunition, the appropriate division supply element normally receives and distributes supplies at forward distribution points in the brigade trains area. The brigade S4 coordinates with the FASCO in determining the location of these forward distribution and service points.

(2) The airborne division supply company does not have the capability to transport supplies to the brigade trains area. Brigade trains are located near drop and landing zones to reduce the requirement for surface movement to assemble and distribute supplies. Units obtain air-landed supplies by means of supply point distribution at the air-landing facility.

(3) In the airmobile division, units forward of the brigade trains areas depend primarily on air lines of communications, supple-

mented by ground lines of communications for resupply. In the absence of secure ground routes, divisional medium helicopters usually make shipments from the division support area to brigade trains areas. When possible, the ground lines of communication are used for shipment from corps support brigade supply installations direct to the brigade trains areas or to battalions of the brigade. Supply loads are mixed, whenever possible, to obtain maximum dispersion of stocks both in transit and at distribution points.

b. *Supply.* The battalion S4 usually forwards requests for combat service support directly to the DISCOM elements. Units normally draw supplies from the forward distribution points in the brigade trains area within the capabilities of their organic transportation. In airborne operations, supplies normally are delivered by air as near as possible to the using unit. In the airmobile division, using units located outside of the brigade trains area normally receive supplies through unit distribution. The brigade S4 coordinates with the FASCO supporting his brigade to establish an issue schedule that will facilitate the distribution of supplies.

(1) Class I and III supplies normally are delivered to division forward class I and III distribution points. Battalions and separate companies obtain their supplies at these points. In the airmobile division, class IIIA distribution points are normally established in the brigade trains area.

(2) Class II, IV, VI, VII, and X supplies are delivered to the class I forward distribution point or, preferably, directly to the requesting unit. Repair parts (class IX) are supplied either by supply point or unit distribution from the maintenance battalion unit in the brigade trains area. A small reserve of fast-moving items may be established at the class I distribution point for immediate issue to brigade units.

(3) Using organic transportation, battalions and separate companies of armored, infantry, and mechanized infantry divisions normally obtain class V supplies from the corps support brigade ammunition group's ammunition supply points (ASP) or special ammunition supply points (SASP). The ammunition

group may establish a mobile ASP in or near the division support area. The airborne division ammunition officer normally establishes a division ASP within the airhead to distribute ammunition to the division. Supply point distribution is used except when class V supplies can be airdropped to using units. In the airmobile division, class V supplies are distributed to using units in the division support area, brigade trains areas, and in battalion areas of operations.

(4) The division medical battalion operates a mobile division medical supply point by maintaining a prescribed load of medical supplies for emergencies and for reducing the timelag in deliveries. Requisitions for medical supplies originating from medical elements of all units are forwarded to the supporting clearing station by the most expeditious means. Normally, the clearing station fills these requisitions from the prescribed loads of medical stocks on hand and forwards the supplies by the most readily available transportation means. Unsatisfied requests and requisitions to replenish clearing station stocks are forwarded to the division medical supply officer at medical battalion headquarters.

(5) For further details on supply support to brigades, see FM 29-50.

c. Maintenance. The maintenance battalion provides a forward support element to support each brigade. This element is capable of providing direct support maintenance, repair parts, and mobile maintenance teams for the maintenance of all equipment (except for medical, cryptographic, avionics, airdrop, and chemical equipment; light textiles; electrical accounting machines; aircraft; and aircraft armament) of the brigade and other units located in the brigade area. Maintenance elements in the division support area provide backup support, to include maintenance of chemical equipment, to the forward support elements.

(1) Medical equipment requiring organizational or higher category maintenance is evacuated. The medical battalion provides organizational maintenance of medical equipment. Items requiring higher category maintenance are evacuated to the supporting medical supply facility established by the FASCOM medical brigade.

(2) The signal battalion provides direct support maintenance of cryptographic equipment for the division. Items requiring higher category maintenance are evacuated to headquarters and headquarters company, support group, corps support brigade.

(3) The appropriate aircraft maintenance element located in the division support area maintains aircraft, aircraft armament, and ground-controlled approach and avionics equipment. Minor repairs are made by contact teams in forward areas, or the aircraft and equipment are evacuated to the division support area for repair. The aircraft maintenance unit carries an operational readiness float of avionics and aircraft armament equipment to replace unserviceable items that cannot be repaired in time to meet operational requirements.

(4) Parachutes, airdrop equipment, and individual clothing and equipment receive only organizational maintenance within the division and are evacuated to the corps support brigade for higher category maintenance.

(5) For further details on maintenance support, see FM 29-30.

d. Medical Support. A medical company provides support on an area basis. The company establishes and operates a clearing station, with an evacuation capability, in the brigade trains area. Patients received at the clearing station are sorted and provided the medical care and treatment required for return to duty or for further evacuation. Patients are evacuated by surface, air, or a combination thereof. For further details on medical support of brigades, see FM 8-15.

e. Salvage. Salvage is collected and turned in by units to the salvage collecting points and is evacuated to the division support area.

f. Graves Registration. Units recover deceased personnel and their personal effects and deliver them to the brigade graves registration collecting point, where they are identified as completely as possible and prepared for evacuation to the division support area graves registration collecting point.

g. Distribution of Supplies. The battalion S4 representative from the battalion field trains dispatches vehicles to draw supplies from division forward distribution points in the brigade

trains area or from ammunition group supply points supporting the division. The vehicles are loaded and returned to the battalion field trains in the brigade trains area. From this location, the vehicles are either dispatched to their respective battalion combat trains or become part of the battalion field trains, as directed by the battalion S4. The empty vehicles from the combat trains are returned to the field trains, where the drivers report to the battalion S4 representative. The battalion commander, on the recommendation of the battalion S4, directs the composition of the combat trains and the field trains and the supplies available in each. In the airborne division, supplies are delivered to the airhead and then issued to battalions. In the airmobile division, supplies are normally delivered to the using unit by helicopter.

(1) A restriction on the use of routes or the presence of guerrilla activity in rear areas may warrant forming supply convoys and providing them additional protection and communications. The brigade S4 normally coordinates such measures.

(2) Although the brigade S4 coordinates the activity and displacement of the brigade trains and supervises the local security of the entire trains area, he does not have the staff, nor is it his mission, to control all support activities in the brigade trains area. Battalions deal directly with the DISCOM elements in the brigade trains area for supply, maintenance, and services. The brigade S4 keeps informed of the logistic situation and may announce priorities when necessary. Normally, however, battalions are provided support without going through or being under the control of the brigade S4.

(3) The battalion S4 representative in the brigade trains area keeps the brigade S4 informed of the battalion's logistic situation.

(4) The battalions do not have direct radio contact with the DISCOM; however, the brigade S4 maintains a radio in the division administrative/logistics communication net. Information copies of logistic reports of attached battalions and separate units are provided the brigade S4 and the FASCO. This procedure enables them to keep informed of the logistic situation.

h. Operating Variations Based On the Tactical Situation.

(1) *Offense.* Brigade trains are kept as far forward as practicable during offensive operations. Many functions performed by elements composing brigade trains are best performed while the trains are stationary. During displacement, combat service support functions are curtailed; therefore, each move must be evaluated to insure that it will improve, rather than degrade, the support of the combat elements.

(2) *Defense.* In defensive operations, brigade trains are usually located farther to the rear than in offensive operations. The majority of the battalions' organic combat service support elements are normally in field trains, located in the brigade trains area to prevent interference with tactical operations. Supply levels are held to the minimum necessary to support brief periods of intensive combat or to compensate for interruption of supply schedules. Care must be taken to maintain the mobility required by the situation and to avoid creating additional transportation needs by maintaining excessive supply levels.

(3) *Retrograde operations.* Whenever possible, brigade trains displace to the rear before the combat elements begin their rearward movement. Some elements from the brigade trains may be required to remain in the forward area to provide immediate support to combat elements.

CHAPTER 3

ORGANIZATION OF THE DIVISION SUPPORT COMMAND

Section I. HEADQUARTERS, HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, AND BAND, DIVISION SUPPORT COMMAND

3-1. Organization

Organization of headquarters, headquarters company, and band, division support command (DISCOM), is shown in figures 3-1, 3-2, and 3-3.

3-2. Employment

DISCOM headquarters provides personnel and equipment for the command, supervision, and control of the majority of division-level combat service support operations (chap. 4). The headquarters company provides personnel and equipment for the internal command and combat service support for the DISCOM headquarters and the band.

a. In the armored, infantry and mechanized infantry divisions, a division ammunition officer (DAO) is included in the headquarters company to administratively control the provision of class V supply within the division. In the airmobile and airborne divisions, he is in the division supply office.

b. Chaplains assigned to the DISCOM headquarters (para 3-6b), when authorized, may provide religious services to local populations as part of the civic action program. Proper coordination must be accomplished with civil affairs personnel and other U.S. and host country agencies interested in civil-military relations. For further guidance pertaining to the chaplain function, see FM 16-5.

c. The primary mission of the division band is to provide music under the operational control of the division adjutant general. The band will perform such combat duties as the exigencies of the service may demand. Such missions are limited to those for which personnel of the band have been trained and equipped and will be of a nature that permits the band to remain organically intact. The band may also provide entertainment to the local population as the part of a civic action program.

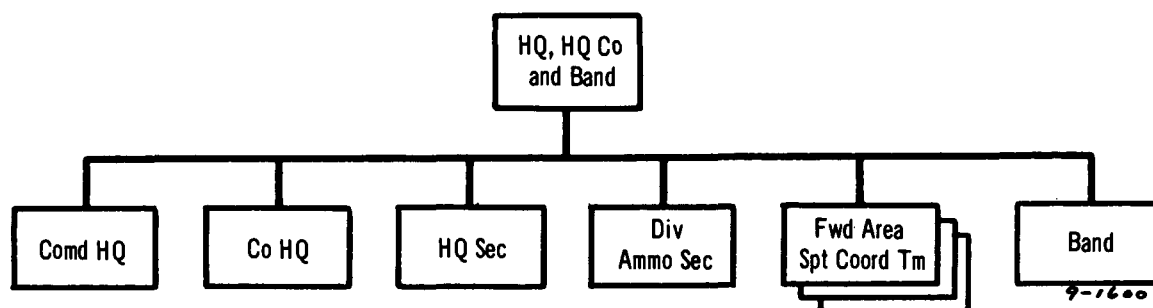


Figure 3-1. Headquarters, headquarters company, and band, armored, infantry, and mechanized infantry DISCOM's.

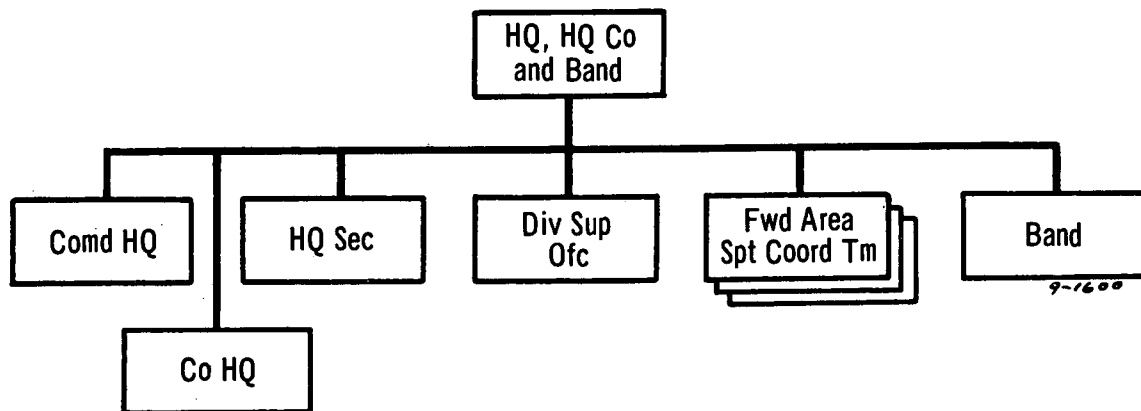


Figure 3-2. Headquarters, headquarters company, and band, airborne DISCOM.

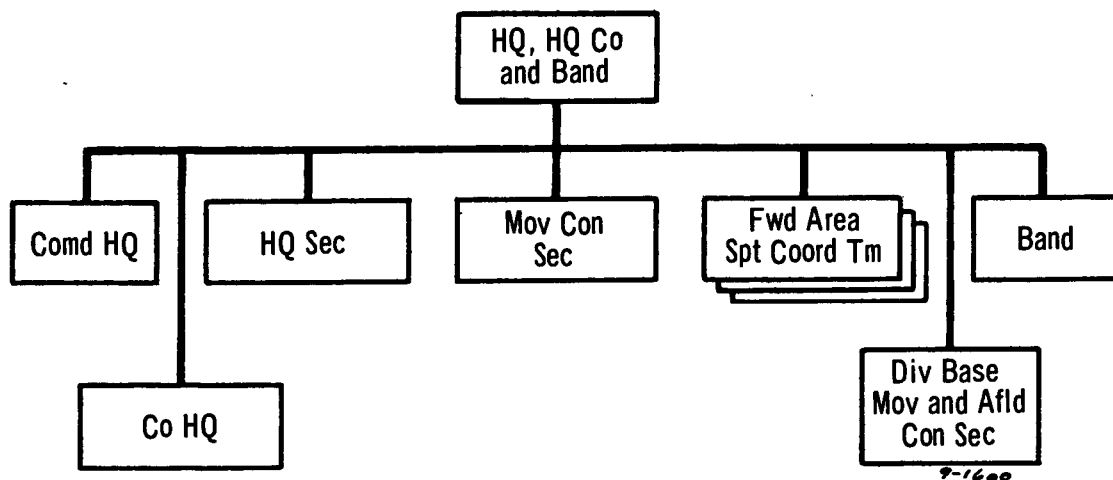


Figure 3-3. Headquarters, headquarters company, and band, airmobile DISCOM.

Section II. DIVISION SUPPORT COMMAND STAFF

3-3. DISCOM Commander

The commander of the DISCOM has both command and combat service support responsibilities.

a. Command. The DISCOM commander commands organic and attached units of the DISCOM; however, he does not exercise operational control of the technical aspects of the operations of the staff sections assigned to the administration company. He—

(1) Organizes the movement of and di-

rects the disposition of subordinate units within the division support area in accordance with the current tactical plan. This duty requires coordination with the assistant chief of staff, operations (G3), and the assistant chief of staff, logistics (G4), concerning current and proposed locations and movement of all DISCOM units.

(2) Is responsible for tactical and technical training of personnel and units of the DISCOM. This includes training for the division

special staff sections provided by the administration company; however, he is not responsible for their technical training. Technical training is the responsibility of the chiefs of the respective staff sections. The division surgeon exercises staff supervision of and advises the DISCOM commander on technical training of the medical battalion.

(3) Recommends priorities for air defense of combat service support facilities.

(4) Coordinates and implements plans for assigned rear area protection responsibilities in the division support area.

b. Combat Service Support. The DISCOM commander is the principal combat service support operator of the division. He—

(1) Advises the division commander and staff concerning supply, maintenance, and services and the conduct of these combat service support functions throughout the division.

(2) Supervises and controls all combat service support operations of the division, except legal services; civil affairs; division-level personnel administrative services; finance services; issue and maintenance of cryptoequipment; and direct support maintenance of medical equipment and light textiles.

(3) Conducts inspections to determine the proficiency of the DISCOM and attached units to function in the field.

(4) Provides technical assistance to the division staff for the supervision of supply, maintenance, and service training (less medical service training) and operations throughout the division.

(5) In airborne and airmobile divisions—

(a) Advises and assists the division commander and staff in parachute supply and maintenance and airdrop support operations.

(b) Advises and assists the division commander and staff in determining requirements for airdrop equipment to support airborne operations.

(c) When so directed or authorized, inspects and provides supported units with technical assistance in packing, rigging, and loading supplies and equipment for airdrop.

3-4. Orders and Instructions

Administrative/logistic orders normally are

not issued at division and lower echelons. The DISCOM commander furnishes combat service support information to the division G4 for inclusion in division plans or orders. He publishes instructions to his own command, using standard operation order techniques. Matters that may be reduced to routine are included in standing operating procedures.

3-5. Unit Staff Responsibilities and Functions

The organization of the DISCOM staff parallels that of the division and brigades. The staff consists of the executive officer, the adjutant (S1), intelligence officer (S2), operations and training officer (S3) (except in the airborne and airmobile divisions, which have a combination S2/S3), and logistics staff officer (S4). The DISCOM commander is also assisted by a small special staff, i.e., DISCOM chemical staff officer, chaplain, DAO, forward area support coordination officers (FASCO), and, in the airborne DISCOM, communications and electronics (COMMEL) staff officer. Additionally, he may group technicians in or near the DISCOM command post to facilitate coordination and to expedite combat service support operations. The staff relationships and responsibilities of the unit and special staffs are as described in FM 101-5.

a. Executive Officer. The DISCOM executive officer is the principal assistant and adviser to the DISCOM commander. His functions and responsibilities are similar to those of a chief of staff, as outlined in FM 101-5. As additional duties, the executive officer is the information officer and materiel readiness officer for the DISCOM.

b. S1. The S1 is the principal staff assistant in personnel matters. His functions and responsibilities are similar to those of the assistant chief of staff, personnel (G1), as outlined in FM 101-5.

c. S2. The S2 is the principal staff assistant in intelligence matters. His functions and responsibilities are similar to those of the assistant chief of staff, intelligence (G2), as outlined in FM 101-5. In the airborne and airmobile divisions, these duties are assigned to the S2/S3.

d. S3. The S3 is the principal staff assistant

in matters pertaining to organization, training, and primary mission operations of the DISCOM. His functions and responsibilities are similar to those of the G3, as outlined in FM 101-5. He also exercises staff responsibility for activities pertaining primarily to—

(1) Preparation of plans, policies, and programs pertaining to the organization, operations, and functions of the DISCOM in providing division-wide combat service support.

(2) Allocation of units to support the DISCOM mission, based on recommendations of other staff officers and commanders of subordinate units.

(3) Preparation of plans and coordination and supervision of civil affairs activities and psychological operations, as necessary.

e. S4. The S4 is the principal staff assistant in logistic matters pertaining to DISCOM units. He is not concerned with division-level logistics. His functions and responsibilities are similar to those of the G4, as outlined in FM 101-5.

3-6. Special Staff Responsibilities and Functions

a. DISCOM Chemical Staff Officer. The DISCOM chemical staff officer is the principal assistant and adviser to the DISCOM commander and other staff officers in chemical, biological, and radiological matters. His functions and responsibilities are similar to those of the chemical officer, as outlined in FM 101-5. He may operate under the control of the S3 as an assistant operations officer.

b. DISCOM Chaplain. Chaplains assigned to the DISCOM headquarters are not normally attached to subordinate units, but provide religious services for all subordinate units. The DISCOM chaplain coordinates the efforts of all chaplains in the DISCOM to insure overall denominational and area religious coverage. He is responsible for insuring that adequate religious services are provided all DISCOM subordinate elements located with or attached to the brigades. He maintains close liaison with the brigade chaplains in accomplishing his religious coverage responsibility for forward DISCOM elements. When the division is engaged

in combat operations, division forward medical clearing stations normally receive religious coverage from the brigade chaplains. Other responsibilities, functions, and relationships of the DISCOM chaplain are as indicated in FM 16-5 and FM 101-5.

c. DAO. The DAO is assigned to the DISCOM headquarters (except in the airborne and airmobile divisions, where he is in the division supply office). He functions under the DISCOM commander in providing assistance in ammunition matters. He has certain operational as well as staff functions and responsibilities. He represents the DISCOM commander in matters pertaining to ammunition requirements and availability. He maintains liaison with the division G3 and G4 within limits defined by the DISCOM commander. On routine matters, he normally deals directly with the G3 and the G4, keeping the DISCOM commander informed. In cases having significant impact on the capability of the DISCOM to accomplish its mission, the DAO obtains the approval of the DISCOM commander before taking action.

(1) *Division ammunition office.* Although the DAO is a member of the DISCOM special staff, his office must be accessible to the using units. The division ammunition office is established where it can best control ammunition supply for the division and attached units. The location of the division ammunition office is selected to prevent backhauling by units for the authentication of transportation orders (requisitions) (para 6-7). The airborne division class V section, assigned to the supply company, establishes and operates a division ammunition supply point (ASP) within the airhead.

(2) *Specific functions and responsibilities of the DAO.* As authorized or directed by the DISCOM commander, the DAO assists the division G3 and G4 in establishing required supply rates, which are forwarded periodically through command channels for approval. Assistance is usually limited to technical advice concerning types and nomenclatures of ammunition required. Quantities required are established by tactical commanders and forwarded by the division staff.

d. FASCO. Three FASCO are provided in

the DISCOM headquarters. These officers normally operate in the brigade trains area of each of the brigades under the direct supervision of the DISCOM commander. They—

(1) Coordinate combat service support.

(2) Advise and assist in the allocation of operational sites within the brigade trains area.

(3) Plan and coordinate security arrangements of DISCOM elements.

(4) Maintain contact with DISCOM headquarters and subordinate battalions.

(5) Advise and assist brigade units in combat service support matters.

(6) Keep informed of brigade tactical plans and inform DISCOM elements in the brigade trains areas of these plans.

(7) Recommend changes in the strength, composition, and location of forward support elements.

e. Airborne DISCOM COMMEL Officer. The airborne DISCOM COMMEL officer is the principal adviser to the DISCOM commander and staff in all COMMEL matters. He—

(1) Coordinates and exercises technical supervision of the training and activities of communication personnel in DISCOM headquarters and subordinate units.

(2) Keeps informed of DISCOM plans and operations.

(3) Provides advice on the selection of the DISCOM command post.

(4) Coordinates with the airborne division COMMEL officer and the support command operations platoon leader to insure that division-wide communication requirements of DISCOM are met.

3-7. Staff Responsibilities and Functions of Subordinate Commanders of the DISCOM

Besides commanding their units, commanders of the medical battalion, maintenance battalion, appropriate supply unit, aircraft maintenance battalion (airmobile division only), and air equipment support company (airborne division only) have certain DISCOM staff responsibilities and functions.

a. Medical Battalion Commander. The medical battalion commander—

(1) Advises and assists the DISCOM commander and staff in those medical service matters for which the medical battalion is responsible.

(2) Advises and assists the DISCOM commander and staff in determining requirements for medical service support.

(3) Provides a liaison element to the DISCOM staff, when required.

(4) When directed or authorized, represents the DISCOM commander in providing advice and assistance to the division commander and staff in medical service support operations for which the medical battalion is responsible.

b. Maintenance Battalion Commander. The maintenance battalion commander—

(1) Advises and assists the DISCOM commander and staff in all maintenance support and repair parts supply matters for which the maintenance battalion is responsible.

(2) When directed or authorized, assists the DISCOM commander in exercising technical supervision of maintenance operations and training, except for medical, cryptographic, and electrical accounting equipment and light textiles and, in the airmobile division, aircraft and related equipment.

(3) Provides a liaison element to the DISCOM staff, when required.

(4) When directed or authorized, represents the DISCOM commander in providing advice and assistance to the division commander and staff in maintenance support operations for which the maintenance battalion is responsible.

c. Supply Unit Commander. The appropriate supply unit commander (in the airborne division, the division supply officer in DISCOM headquarters)—

(1) Advises and assists the DISCOM commander and staff in supply, service, and transportation matters for which the appropriate supply unit is responsible.

(2) When directed or authorized, assists the DISCOM commander in exercising technical supervision of supply, transportation, and service operations and training throughout the division.

(3) Advises and assists the DISCOM com-

mander and staff in determining requirements for supply, services, and transportation.

(4) Provides a liaison element to the DISCOM staff, when required.

(5) When directed or authorized, represents the DISCOM commander in providing advice and assistance to the division commander and staff in those supply, service, and transportation operations for which the appropriate supply unit is responsible. On routine matters, he may be authorized to provide advice, information, and assistance to the division G4; but in cases having significant impact on the ability of the DISCOM to accomplish its mission, the DISCOM commander normally retains authority for approval before action. The supply unit commander must inform the DISCOM commander of all commitments made.

d. Aircraft Maintenance Battalion Commander (Airmobile Division). The aircraft maintenance battalion commander—

(1) Advises and assists the DISCOM commander in all maintenance matters for which the aircraft maintenance battalion is responsible.

(2) When directed or authorized, represents the DISCOM commander in providing advice and assistance to the division commander and staff in those maintenance operations for which the aircraft maintenance battalion is responsible.

(3) Provides a liaison element to the DISCOM staff, when required.

e. Air Equipment Support Company Commander. In the airborne division, the air equipment support company is a separate company directly subordinate to DISCOM headquarters. The armored, infantry, and mechanized infantry divisions do not have this capability. The air equipment support company provides a division parachute office headed by the division parachute officer, who exercises operational control and technical supervision of the company. This office provides the necessary liaison between the company headquarters and the DISCOM commander for all matters pertaining to supply and maintenance of parachutes and other airdrop items, parachute packing, and airdrop operations in support of divisional elements. The parachute officer—

(1) Plans, directs, coordinates, and supervises the parachute supply and maintenance and the airdrop operations performed by the air equipment support company.

(2) Coordinates with tactical planners to determine airdrop equipment requirements for support of airborne operations.

(3) Inspects and provides supported units with technical assistance in packing, rigging, and loading supplies and equipment for airdrop.

(4) When authorized, represents the DISCOM commander in providing advice and assistance to the division commander and staff in those airdrop equipment support operations for which the air equipment support company is responsible.

(5) When authorized, assists the DISCOM commander in exercising technical supervision of training and operations throughout the division in the use of airdrop equipment for which the air equipment support company is responsible.

3-8. Relationship of the DISCOM Commander and the Division Staff

The relationship between the DISCOM commander and the division staff is the same as that between the commanders of other major subordinate units and the division staff. The DISCOM commander, assisted by his staff, coordinates with the division staff and furnishes information for inclusion in division plans and orders. The division G4 has staff responsibility for logistic planning. The DISCOM commander is the principal combat service support operator of the division and executes the division logistic plan. Each must coordinate with the other on his requirements and capabilities in matters of common interest. The division staff must recognize the command responsibilities of the DISCOM commander. The DISCOM commander should not be required to develop division-level plans, policies, or priorities. However, this should not be interpreted as relieving him of the responsibility of providing advice to the division staff during the formulation of plans, policies, and priorities. The division staff should not interfere in the internal operations of the DISCOM. Division special

staff sections may exercise operational control of only the technical operations of the administration company. The division commander nor-

mally delegates authority to appropriate special staff officers to exercise this operational control.

Section III. ADMINISTRATION COMPANY

3-9. General

The division administration company serves as a carrier unit for those special staff sections that provide personnel and administrative services and replacement support to the division and its attached units. The company also prov-

ides electrical accounting machine services and organizational maintenance of such equipment.

3-10. Organization

Organization of the division administration company is shown in figure 3-4.

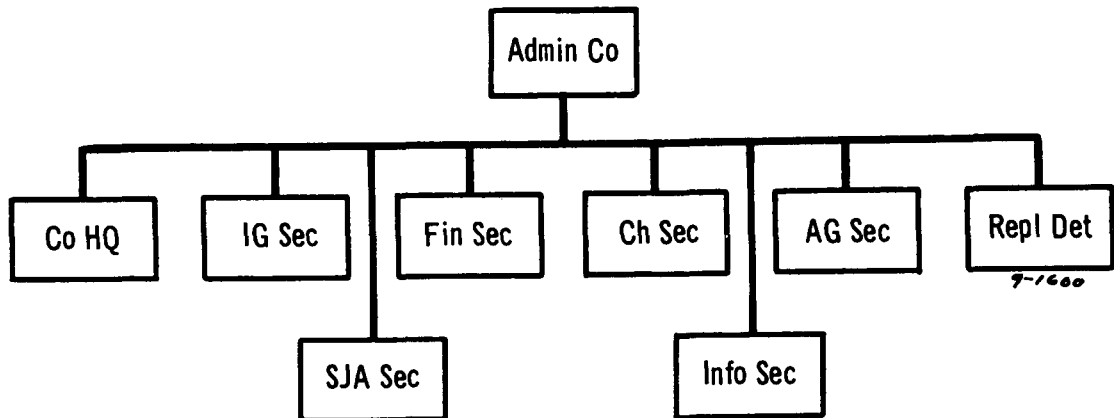


Figure 3-4. Division administration company.

3-11. Employment

The administration company provides those division special staff sections that normally remain with the division rear echelon (para 4-4). The division G1 has general staff supervision over the technical operations of the staff functions performed by the administration company. The DISCOM commander exercises command supervision for unit administration, unit maintenance, tactical training, and tactical operations of the company. When the division rear echelon is established, the division commander designates an officer in charge

(OIC). The company headquarters performs the normal functions of a company headquarters, including mess and supply. The division special staff officers assigned to the company (adjutant general, finance officer, inspector general, staff judge advocate, chaplain, and information officer) operate in accordance with staff procedures and doctrine set forth in FM 101-5. A description of the operations of these staff sections in providing administrative support to divisional units is contained in FM 61-100.

Section IV. MEDICAL BATTALION

3-12. General

The division medical battalion provides division-level medical service to the division, to include—

a. Operation of division clearing stations with a limited short-term holding capacity.

b. Ambulance evacuation of patients from unit medical treatment facilities. In the airmo-

bile division, both air and ground evacuation facilities are available.

c. Medical supply and organizational maintenance of medical equipment.

d. Expedient dental treatment.

e. Limited psychiatric service.

f. Optometric service.

g. In the airmobile division, air crash rescue support on an area basis.

h. Through the civic action program, limited medical and dental service to the local population.

3-13. Organization

Organization of the division medical battalion is shown in figures 3-5 and 3-6.

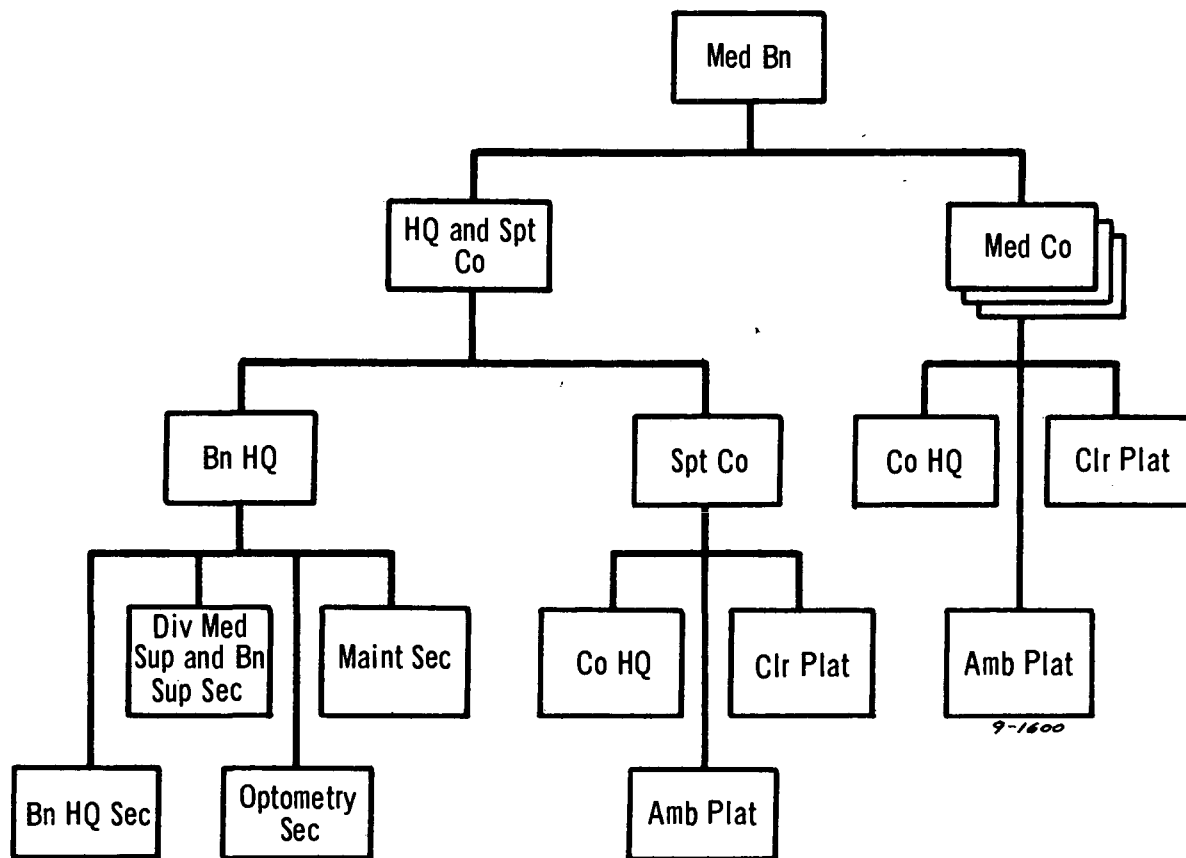


Figure 3-5. Medical battalion, airborne, armored, infantry, and mechanized infantry divisions.

3-14. Employment

The three medical companies of the medical battalion are capable of providing division-level medical service, and unit-level medical service, as required, on an area basis, to divisional units operating in the brigade areas. The clearing platoon of each medical company can be displaced in echelon, but the platoon cannot operate two clearing stations simulta-

neously in two different locations. The ambulance and clearing platoons of the headquarters and support company normally operate in the division support area to provide medical services to all units in the area. In the airmobile division, the headquarters and support company provides division-wide aeromedical evacuation service. Battalion helicopters evacuate patients from battalion aid stations or from

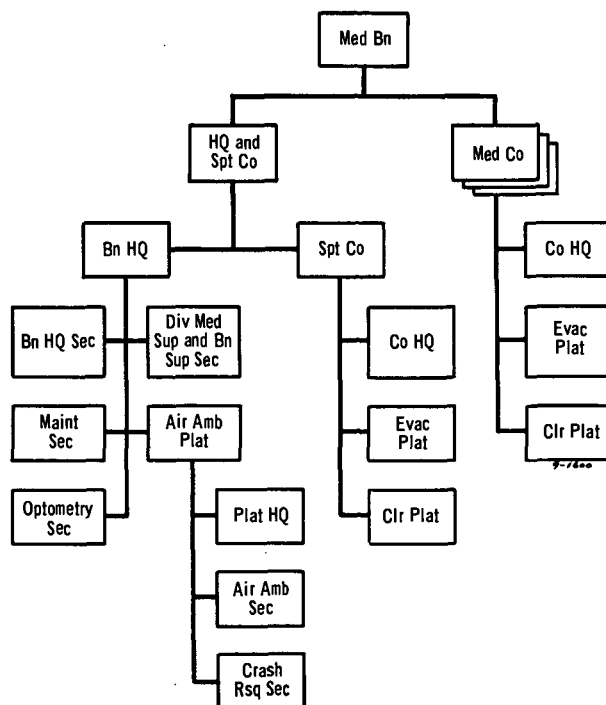


Figure 3-6. Medical battalion, airmobile division.

pickup sites forward of the aid stations. The company also operates an air crash rescue service in support of the division. For details on

air crash rescue service, see FM 8-16. For further details on the operation of the medical battalion, see FM 8-15.

Section V. SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT BATTALION/SUPPLY COMPANY

3-15. General

The supply and transport battalion of the armored, infantry, and mechanized infantry divisions is responsible for providing and transporting to divisional units and their attachments all items of supply except class V, medical supplies, cryptographic material, water, and repair parts. The airborne division supply company's responsibility is the same as that for the supply and transport battalion except that the company operates a division ASP. It has the capability to transport only class III supplies. (The supply battalion of the airmobile division is discussed in para 3-18—3-20.) The supply and transport battalion/supply company provides—

a. Reserve stocks of class I and III supplies and selected fast-moving items of class II, IV,

VI, VII, and X supplies in all divisions and reserves of class V supply in the airborne division.

b. Transportation for logistic support operations. (The capability in the airborne division is limited to class III supplies and internal company operations.)

c. Limited transportation for tactical movement in the infantry division, when required.

d. Bath facilities (requires augmentation in the airborne division).

e. Map supply.

f. Graves registration service (requires augmentation in the airborne division).

g. Salvage collection facilities.

h. Limited purchasing and contracting services.

i. Coordination for laundry and clothing ex-

change services (requires augmentation in all divisions).

j. Limited capability for rigging supplies and equipment for resupply by air in the airborne division.

k. Advice to divisional units on food service matters.

3-16. Organization

Organization of the division supply and transport battalion and the supply company is shown in figures 3-7 and 3-8, respectively.

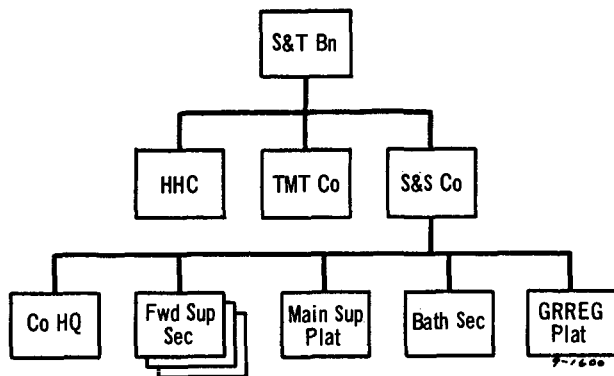


Figure 3-7. Supply and transport battalion, armored, infantry, and mechanized infantry divisions.

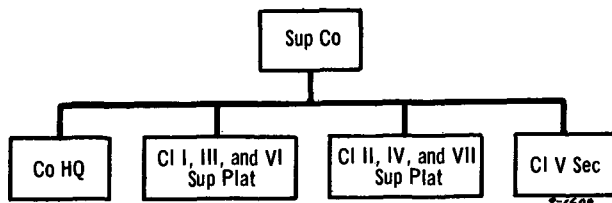


Figure 3-8. Supply company, airborne division.

3-17. Employment

The appropriate division supply element provides and operates distribution points for class I and III supplies in the brigade trains areas and in the division support area. On request, class II, IV, VI, VII, and X supplies are delivered to forward distribution points for issue. Selected items of all classes of supplies may be stocked at forward distribution points. Division reserve stocks of class I, II, III, IV, VI, VII, and X supplies are maintained in the division support area. In the airborne division, the class V section, assigned to the supply company, provides for receipt and issue of class V supplies.

a. Elements from the appropriate division supply unit may be attached to those divisional units conducting independent missions. The appropriate division supply element provides bath unit support (requires augmentation in the airborne division) on an area basis. The appropriate division supply element provides graves registration support (requires augmentation in the airborne division) in each brigade area to receive, identify, and arrange for evacuation of deceased personnel to the division collecting point. This element also provides a graves registration collecting point in the division support area.

b. In the infantry and airborne divisions, corps support brigade or field army support command (FASCOM) transportation units must be provided if combat units are to be moved by surface transportation in a single lift.

c. For further details on the operation of the supply and transport battalion, see FM 29-50.

Section VI. SUPPLY BATTALION

3-18. General

The supply battalion, organic to the airmobile division, provides the division and its attachments all items of supply except medical supplies and equipment, cryptographic material, water, and repair parts. The battalion provides—

a. Distribution points in the division support area and brigade trains areas.

b. A facility to receive, store on a temporary basis, and issue all supplies and equipment for which it is responsible.

c. A facility to maintain the division reserve of supplies and equipment for which it is responsible.

possible in the division support area and brigade trains areas.

d. Limited motor transportation for combat service support activities in the division support area.

e. Salvage collection facilities.

f. Map supply.

g. Limited purchasing and contracting services.

h. Coordination for laundry and clothing exchange services, when augmented.

i. A facility to requisition, receive, inspect, pack, store, maintain, and issue airdrop equipment for the division.

j. Limited capability for rigging supplies and equipment for resupply by air and inspection and technical assistance in packing, rigging, and loading supplies and equipment for airdrop.

k. Advice to divisional units on food service matters.

l. Bath and graves registration services, when augmented.

3-19. Organization

The supply battalion contains a headquarters,

headquarters and service company; a supply company; and an air equipment support company (fig. 3-9).

3-20. Employment

The supply battalion establishes and operates distribution points for supplies and equipment for which it is responsible in the division support area and brigade trains areas. Division reserve stocks of supplies are maintained in the division support area, and some selected items are maintained in the brigade trains areas.

a. Supply battalion personnel unload aircraft and trucks delivering supplies to the division support area, store reserve supplies, rearrange loads, make issues, and load aircraft that carry supplies forward. In the brigade trains areas, they unload arriving aircraft, store supplies, prepare loads, and load aircraft delivering supplies to using units. Elements may be attached to brigades conducting independent missions.

b. Supplies are delivered by the corps support brigade to the lowest possible echelon in the division, using a land line of communications, supplemented by an air line of communi-

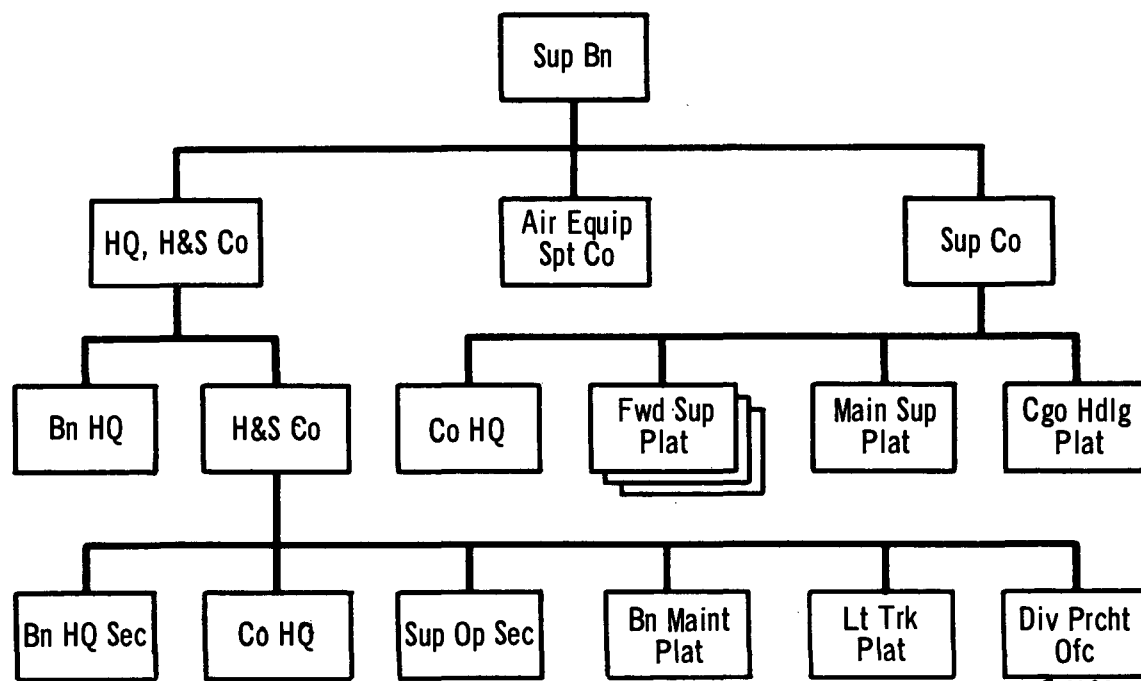


Figure 3-9. Supply battalion, airmobile division.

cations. Both the division support area and brigade trains areas are bypassed, when feasible. When this is not practical, divisional aircraft distribute supplies from the point of receipt to brigade or lower echelons. Medium helicopters deliver large items or heavy loads. Utility helicopters deliver small loads of supplies forward

of the brigade trains areas. Units in the division support area and brigade trains areas receive supplies from local distribution points whenever possible; when this is not possible, the supplies are delivered to the using units. Further details on employment of the battalion are set forth in FM 29-50.

Section VII. MAINTENANCE BATTALION

3-21. General

The maintenance battalion provides direct support maintenance for the division and its attachments, to include—

a. Direct support maintenance for all materiel except ammunition; medical, electrical accounting machine, air delivery, and cryptographic equipment; and light textiles. In the airmobile division, maintenance of aircraft, aircraft armament, and avionics equipment is the responsibility of the aircraft maintenance battalion, which is discussed in paragraphs 3-24 through 3-26.

b. Obtaining, accounting for, and issuing selected operational readiness float items.

c. Supply of repair parts and direct exchange items.

d. Operation of maintenance collecting points.

3-22. Organization

Organization of the division maintenance battalion is shown in figures 3-10, 3-11, and 3-12.

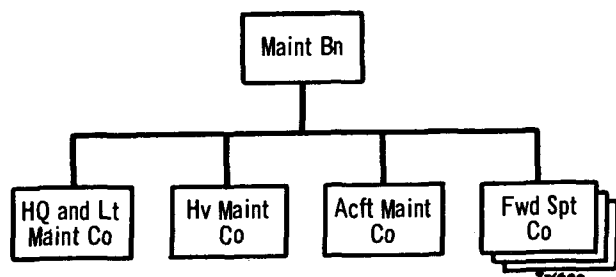


Figure 3-10. Maintenance battalion, armored, infantry, and mechanized infantry divisions.

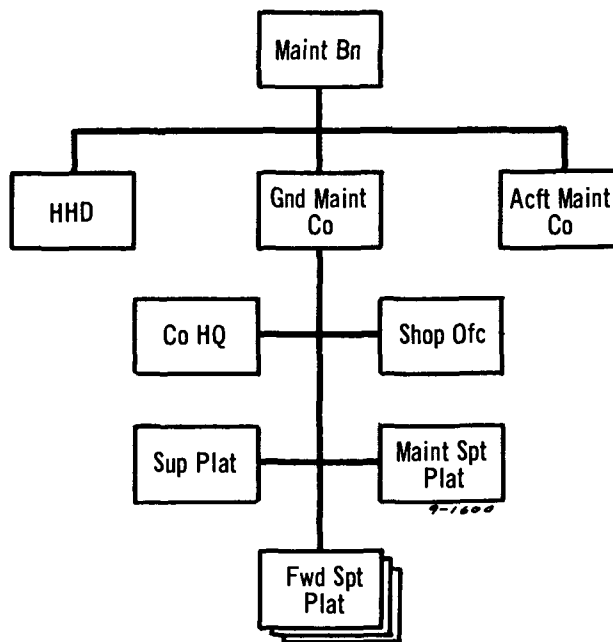


Figure 3-11. Maintenance battalion, airborne division.

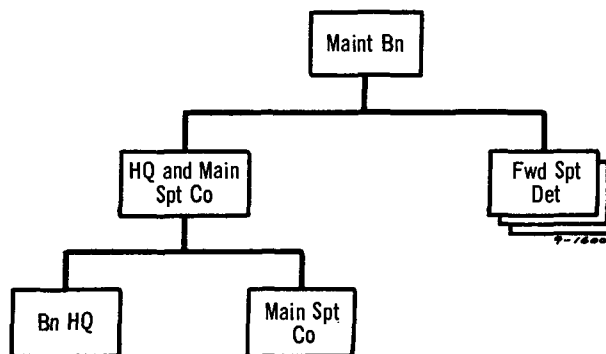


Figure 3-12. Maintenance battalion, airmobile division.

3-23. Employment

a. Direct support maintenance, to include a limited materiel recovery and evacuation capability, is provided each brigade by a forward support company (detachment in the airmobile division; platoon in the airborne division) in the brigade trains area. The forward support company is reinforced by elements of headquarters and light maintenance company and the heavy maintenance company, maintenance battalion (the main support platoon, ground maintenance company, in the airborne division). The headquarters and light maintenance company and the heavy maintenance company/ground maintenance company operate in the division support area, providing support to divisional elements in the area as well as backup maintenance support to the forward support companies. The headquarters and light

maintenance company and the heavy maintenance company/ground maintenance company operate the collecting point. The heavy maintenance company provides limited evacuation service for forward support companies/units. The aircraft maintenance company provides direct support aircraft, aircraft armament, and avionics maintenance for organic and attached divisional aircraft at airstrips and helicopter operating sites. In the airmobile division, an aircraft maintenance battalion provides direct support maintenance for aircraft and related equipment (para 3-24—3-26).

b. That portion of the direct support maintenance workload which exceeds the workload capacity of the division maintenance battalion (overflow) may be performed by the appropriate corps support brigade maintenance element.

Section VIII. AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE BATTALION

3-24. General

The aircraft maintenance battalion, organic to the airmobile division, provides direct support maintenance of aircraft, avionics equipment, and aircraft armament and aircraft repair

parts to the division and its attachments. The battalion recovers and evacuates aircraft, aircraft armament, and avionics equipment. The battalion also performs limited onsite maintenance of aircraft.

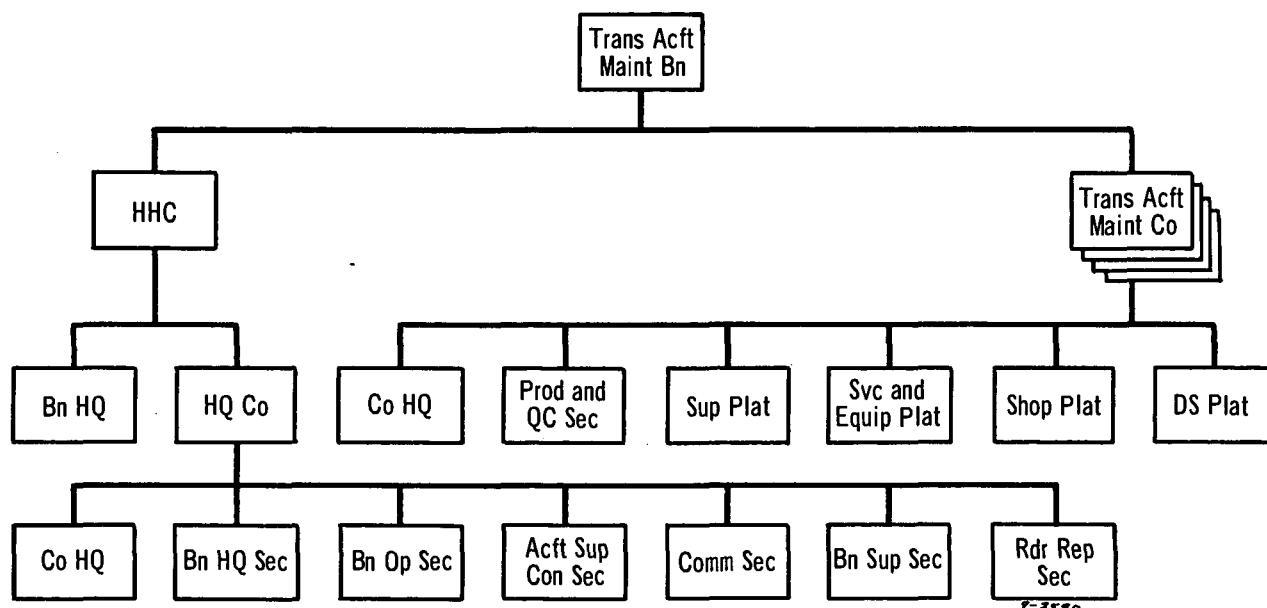


Figure 3-13. Aircraft maintenance battalion, airmobile division.

3-25. Organization

The battalion consists of a headquarters and headquarters company and four aircraft maintenance companies. The organization of the battalion is shown in figure 3-13.

3-26. Employment

a. The battalion headquarters and headquarters company provides command, control, staff planning, and administrative supervision of the aircraft maintenance companies. The battalion and its companies operate in the division support area and provide aircraft maintenance support to all elements of the division.

b. The battalion headquarters uses its organic aircraft for liaison and staff coordination with subordinate and superior headquarters. The aviation group may be required to provide transportation for aircraft maintenance teams.

c. Aircraft that cannot be quickly and easily restored to operating condition by aircraft maintenance teams are evacuated by air to the division support area. Each aircraft maintenance company maintains an operational readiness float of avionics equipment and aircraft armament to replace unserviceable equipment that cannot be restored to operable condition in time to meet operational requirements.

d. Equipment requiring maintenance beyond the capability of the aircraft maintenance battalion, to include maintenance overflow, is evacuated to the appropriate corps support brigade maintenance element. The aircraft and missile repair parts GS company of the FASCOM supply and services battalion provides repair parts support for aircraft, aircraft armament, and avionics equipment of the division through the aircraft maintenance companies of the battalion.

e. Further details on operations of the aircraft maintenance battalion are in FM 29-30.

Section IX. AIR EQUIPMENT SUPPORT COMPANY

3-27. General

The air equipment support company is a separate company of the airborne DISCOM. This company requisitions, receives, stores, and issues airdrop equipment. It is capable of receiving and stockpiling sufficient airdrop equipment for packing, rigging, and loading supplies and equipment before an airborne operation, to include the supplies that are dropped by parachute. The company also—

- a. Inspects and packs parachutes.
- b. Provides organizational maintenance for airdrop equipment.
- c. Supervises and assists in the collection and evacuation of airdrop equipment after a drop.
- d. Provides technical assistance in the packing, rigging, and loading of supplies and equipment for airdrop.

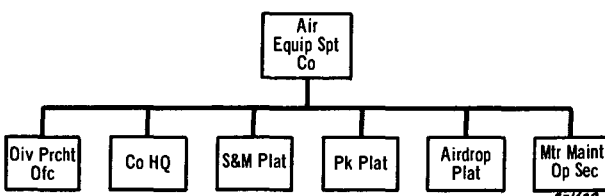


Figure 3-14. Air equipment support company, airborne division.

3-29. Employment

The company operates in support of the division in garrison or in the departure area and accompanies the division on administrative moves. It should be located at or adjacent to an airfield to assist in rehabilitating airdrop equipment for subsequent operations. Once the division is committed, a FASCOM air delivery company provides the continuing daily airdrop requirement.

a. The air equipment support company provides technical assistance to units of the airborne division preparing for an airborne operation.

3-28. Organization

Organization of the air equipment support company is shown in figure 3-14.

(1) The supply and maintenance platoon requisitions, stores, and issues airdrop equipment, maintains supply records, and inspects and assembles rigging components and related equipment. The platoon also performs organizational maintenance on the airdrop equipment and, when required, attaches parachute assemblies to cargo and assists in packing personnel and cargo parachutes.

(2) The packing platoon inspects and packs cargo and personnel parachutes. It inspects cargo parachute assemblies and may as-

sist jumpmasters in inspecting the fit of personnel parachutes. Personnel of the packing platoon normally accompany the assault echelon to provide technical assistance in the recovery and evacuation of airdrop equipment.

(3) The airdrop platoon performs heavy cargo parachute packing and supervises the platform-load rigging and preparation of air delivery containers.

b. For further details on the operation of the air equipment support company, see FM 29-50.

CHAPTER 4

EMPLOYMENT OF THE DIVISION SUPPORT COMMAND

Section I. FIELD INSTALLATIONS

4-1. Division Support Area

The division support area is that portion of the division rear area occupied by the division support command (DISCOM) command post (CP) and organic, attached, or supporting units.

a. Functions and General Operating Procedures. The combat service support units in the division support area provide backup support to DISCOM units in support of brigades and direct combat service support to units operating in the division support area.

b. Location and Displacement. The precise location of the division support area is contingent on the tactical situation, the location of corps support brigade combat service support installations and the main supply route, terrain in the area of operations, and security considerations. Desirable characteristics of the division support area include accessibility to lines of communications used by multiple means of transportation.

(1) DISCOM units are displaced only when necessary to maintain continuing combat service support to the division and as a passive defense measure. The DISCOM commander, in coordination with the division assistant chief of staff, operations (G3), and the assistant chief of staff, logistics (G4), determines the new locations and orders the movement of DISCOM elements in the division support area.

(2) In airborne operations, the DISCOM units that operate in the division support area, except the air equipment support company, enter the airhead under DISCOM control at an appropriate time following the initial air assault. The DISCOM commander and a small staff may enter with the assault elements. A typical deployment is shown in figure 2-5.

c. Security.

(1) Individual units in the division support area provide their own local security. The DISCOM commander coordinates local security measures of all units located in the division support area. Because air defense artillery units are not organic to the DISCOM, requests and recommendations for priorities for air defense support must be submitted to the division commander. A plan is also made to integrate organic small arms and automatic weapons for local air defense protection of DISCOM elements (app C).

(2) Rear area protection (RAP) includes rear area security and area damage control. Rear area security/area damage control indicates a distinct set of highly objective, physical acts designed to bring about security in the rear. The purpose of RAP is to prevent interruption of combat, combat support, and combat service support operations. Major causes of this interruption include natural disasters; nuclear, biological, and chemical attacks; and airborne, guerrilla, infiltrator, and saboteur operations. Rear area security and area damage control are discussed in paragraphs 4-5 through 4-12.

4-2. DISCOM Command Post

The officers and staff elements that normally operate in the DISCOM CP include the commander and the executive officer; the adjutant (S1), intelligence officer (S2), operations and training officer (S3) (S2/S3 in the airborne and airmobile divisions), and logistics staff officer (S4) staff sections of DISCOM headquarters; and the DISCOM communications and electronics (COMMEL) officer, who is the platoon leader of the support command operations

platoon, division signal battalion. Specialists in subordinate units are available to provide advice and assistance to the commander and his staff in technical planning, operations, and training. The division ammunition section is located near the main supply route for the convenience of unit transportation moving to corps support brigade ammunition supply points.

a. Functions and General Operating Methods. The CP is the control center for command and administration of the DISCOM and its attached units. The preponderance of combat service support operations is appropriate for standing operating procedures (SOP) and requires only coordination and routine supervision. The DISCOM staff coordinates combat service support operations that require special attention and resolves conflicts between subordinate units and between subordinate and supported units.

b. Location and Displacement.

(1) The CP is located in the division support area. The particular site selected should—

(a) Provide sufficient area for dispersion.

(b) Be near subordinate units and installations.

(c) Provide adequate sites for communications.

(d) Provide adequate cover, concealment, drainage, hardstand, and roads.

(e) Reduce probability of damage and facilitate defense by locating the CP away from probable enemy targets and other likely areas of enemy attack.

(f) Provide aircraft landing sites.

(2) A standard interior arrangement of the CP is desirable. It helps visitors locate specific staff sections and simplifies displacement and reestablishment of the CP. An orderly arrangement requires consideration of the following:

(a) Grouping those agencies that frequently work together.

(b) Locating near entrances those agencies that have considerable traffic.

(c) Locating centrally those agencies that require special security precautions.

(d) Locating centrally such common-user agencies as the communications center.

(e) Establishing a directory service at the CP main entrance to direct personnel to the proper agency within the CP or to the location of the desired subordinate combat service support unit. This promotes efficiency of operations and reduces congestion within the CP.

(3) The arrangement selected must facilitate prompt displacement of the CP on short notice. Displacement is accomplished either by using the off-duty shift at the new location or by moving the CP in increments. The CP usually displaces when the majority of DISCOM units that occupy the division support area displace.

c. Security. The DISCOM headquarters, headquarters company, and band provides local security for the CP.

4-3. DISCOM Units in the Brigade Areas

The strength and composition of DISCOM units operating in forward areas are changed, as necessary, to meet varying needs of the brigade and other units supported.

a. Composition. The following DISCOM elements are normally in the brigade area:

(1) A forward area support coordination team (FASCT). If the airmobile division, this team also includes a forward service support movement control team and a forward service support airfield control team.

(2) A maintenance battalion forward support element (company in the armored, infantry, and mechanized infantry divisions; platoon in the airborne division; and detachment in the airmobile division).

(3) All classes of supply, except class V, are distributed, as necessary, in brigade trains areas. In the airborne division, a class V forward distribution point may be established. The airmobile division establishes forward distribution points for all classes of supply.

(4) A medical company.

(5) A graves registration collecting point (requires augmentation in airborne and airmobile divisions).

(6) Bath facilities (requires augmentation in airborne and airmobile divisions).

(7) Forward maintenance and salvage collecting points.

(8) Maintenance sections of the aircraft maintenance company are available for onsite repair.

b. Functions and General Operating Methods. The DISCOM forward support units provide combat service support on a unit basis, an area basis, or a task basis. Normally, a DISCOM unit operating with a brigade provides combat service support on a unit basis to the brigade and occupies a portion of the brigade trains area. A DISCOM unit supporting a brigade also normally provides combat service support on an area basis to units operating near the brigade. Other divisional units, and those units not supported by forward DISCOM elements, receive division-level combat service support from the division support area.

(1) The forward support element of the maintenance battalion provides its supported units direct support maintenance, repair parts, and mobile maintenance teams. This element does not have the capability to provide maintenance of medical, electrical accounting machine, cryptographic, avionics, airdrop, and chemical equipment; ammunition; aircraft, and light textiles. However, chemical equipment may be supported if the forward support element is augmented from maintenance battalion resources.

(2) The forward distribution points from the appropriate division supply element provide supply point distribution for supplies for which they are responsible.

(3) Each medical company contains a clearing platoon to provide medical service and class VIII supply to the supported brigade and other units, normally on an area basis.

(4) DISCOM units in the brigade areas operate under the control of their parent units. They may be attached to brigades or combat battalions for independent operations.

(5) During airborne operations, a medical company, a maintenance battalion forward support platoon, and elements of the supply

company are normally attached to each brigade during marshaling. These elements remain attached during the assault phase of the operation and enter the airhead in the assault echelon at the discretion of the brigade commander. Such elements subsequently revert to DISCOM control after the arrival of DISCOM control elements in the airhead.

c. Security. Each DISCOM unit operating within a brigade area of responsibility provides its own local security. The brigade S4 has responsibility for the overall security of the brigade trains area.

4-4. Division Rear Echelon

The division rear echelon consists of the administration company, including those division staff agencies that provide personnel and administrative services and whose continuous presence is not required in a forward portion of the division area. During airborne operations, DISCOM elements (administration company, air equipment support company (minus), and elements of the maintenance battalion) remain in the departure area to perform administrative and service functions not required in the objective area. However, depending on such factors as the duration of the operation and planned operations after linkup, the entire rear echelon, or certain elements thereof, may be moved forward.

a. The division commander designates an officer in charge (OIC) of the rear echelon who is responsible to the DISCOM commander for the tactical control, security, and movement of the division rear echelon.

b. The DISCOM commander includes the division rear echelon in his plans for RAP when this echelon is located in the division support area. He is responsible for the combat service support of the division rear echelon, to include the provision of transportation for displacement.

c. For additional information on composition, location, and displacement of the division rear echelon, see FM 61-100.

Section II. REAR AREA SECURITY

4-5. Responsibility

The division commander is responsible for the protection of the division rear. The DISCOM commander is responsible for that portion of the division rear area occupied by DISCOM units. This includes the security of higher echelon combat service support units and the coordination of security measures of all units located in the division support area. The division G3 has primary general staff responsibility for rear area security and, in coordination with the G2, G4, and G5, plans and assigns responsibilities for rear area security. The G5 has staff responsibility for military-civil relations. The DISCOM security plans are based on the division plan. An example of a rear area security SOP is in appendix B.

4-6. Forces

Each combat service support unit in the division support area provides its own local security and assists in the security of the division support area. When required, the DISCOM commander may be provided combat forces to secure critical areas or to counter hostile forces that threaten to prevent or hinder accomplishment of the DISCOM mission.

4-7. Scope

The rear area security responsibilities of the DISCOM commander include defense of the division support area against small-scale attacks, sabotage, ambush, and infiltration. The G3 is responsible for countering enemy operations when these operations exceed the defensive capability of the DISCOM. Necessary combat forces, under division supervision and control, are employed to reduce or to respond to such threats. Surveillance and security of those portions of the division rear area not essential to accomplishing the DISCOM mission are a division responsibility.

4-8. Measures

The division combat service support units train assigned personnel for local security, passive air defense measures, and use of nonair defense weapons against attacking aircraft under

the supervision of the DISCOM commander. (An example of an SOP on the use of nonair defense weapons against aircraft is in app C.)

a. Communications and warning systems are established and SOP are developed and rehearsed. Protection is provided personnel, key activities, and essential lines of communications. Operations are dispersed, and defensive positions are prepared consistent with the effective execution of the mission. If security requirements are beyond the capability of the combat service support units in the division support area, essential combat or combat support units are provided the DISCOM commander to conduct reconnaissance of and secure critical areas, to patrol routes, and to escort convoys.

b. Measures employed by the DISCOM to accomplish its security mission include—

(1) Deploying combat service support units and locating facilities in accordance with their defensibility and capability for mutual support.

(2) Prescribing instructions for the coordination of local security plans of adjacent units.

(3) Coordinating with reserve elements and other units located in the division support area.

(4) Employing an alert system for rapid dissemination of information concerning hostile threats.

(5) Insuring that adequate security forces accompany convoys.

(6) Posting security detachments from attached security forces at critical locations on the road net.

(7) Employing route reconnaissance and patrols.

(8) Employing air reconnaissance.

(9) Enforcing camouflage and light discipline.

(10) Employing natural and artificial obstacles.

(11) Performing chemical detection and radiological monitor and survey operations.

(12) Coordinating, in conjunction with the division G5, with appropriate local civilian and

paramilitary authorities and forces. If control of the civilian population becomes a prime factor in security operations, a request may be

submitted to the division G5 for loudspeaker teams and any additional psychological operations support available.

Section III. AREA DAMAGE CONTROL

4-9. General

The division G4 has primary general staff responsibility for area damage control. The DISCOM commander is responsible for the plans and activities necessary to reduce the effects of enemy attack or natural disaster on combat service support units within the division support area. His area damage control efforts must be directed to the immediate restoration of combat service support. The DISCOM commander, in planning and supervising area damage control, places priority on actions that prevent or reduce the interruption of combat service support operations. He must consider the effect of diverting combat service support elements to area damage control tasks and be prepared to use all his available resources to prevent interruption of combat service support to divisional or attached units. The division commander and staff must be aware of any diversion of combat service support units to an area damage control mission. An example of an area damage control SOP is in appendix D.

4-10. Means

The personnel and equipment of subordinate and other units located in the division support area are the principal area damage control means available to the DISCOM commander. The DISCOM commander coordinates with the division staff for engineer, military police, and signal support in area damage control activities. Locally procured resources and assistance from nondivisional units located in the division support area may be available in some situations.

4-11. Measures

Area damage control measures include—

a. Providing SOP and implementing instructions for self-help within each combat service support unit.

b. Designating, training, and employing the required firefighting, damage clearance, decon-

tamination, rescue, food service, chemical detection, biological sampling, radiological survey, medical, chaplain, and repair personnel in the various combat service support units. Each unit is directed to organize teams with appropriate skills and equipment.

c. Assessing the extent and the significance of damage and instituting area damage control measures to reduce the effects of losses in personnel, materiel, and facilities. Control and assessment teams (CAT) are formed in DISCOM headquarters and in other designated DISCOM units.

d. Providing traffic control, control of personnel, crime prevention, and physical security of installations and facilities. The military police company provides these measures.

e. Rerouting traffic, as required, to provide continuing support to tactical elements and to facilitate the reduction of damage and contamination.

f. Dispersing facilities to reduce the possibility of their becoming lucrative targets for attack by nuclear weapons or chemical and biological agents.

g. Establishing warning procedures for prompt dissemination of information of known or suspected attacks and natural disasters. Preparations must be undertaken to reduce vulnerability. The warning system should include fallout prediction, if appropriate.

h. Coordinating with the G5 to insure compatibility with the local civil defense plan.

4-12. Decontamination of Personnel, Equipment, and Areas

When personnel, equipment, and areas within the division support area have been exposed to chemical, biological, or radiological (CBR) contamination, the DISCOM commander initiates the appropriate decontamination operations, with the assistance of the DISCOM chemical staff officer, the division surgeon, and

the division engineer. Using earthmoving equipment, the division engineer battalion decontaminates essential areas or clears exit routes required for evacuation to safe areas.

a. Chemical Decontamination. Decontamination of persons contaminated by chemical agents must be initiated immediately. Large-scale decontamination is limited to vital installations, equipment, and materiel. As permitted or dictated by the tactical situation, such passive measures as avoiding contamination or waiting for weathering and decay to reduce or to eliminate the hazard may be appropriate. For detailed procedures for decontamination of personnel, see FM 21-11, FM 21-40, FM 21-41, and TM 3-220; clothing and equipment, FM 21-40, FM 21-41, and TM 3-220; water, TM 3-220, TM 5-700, and TM 8-285; food, FM 10-60, TM 3-220, and TM 8-285; and materiel, buildings, and vital areas, FM 21-40 and TM 3-220.

b. Biological Decontamination. Normally, enemy employment of biological agents will not be immediately apparent. Technical intelligence teams should collect samples from areas suspected of being contaminated with biological agents, and the samples must be sent to medical laboratories for identification. Decontamination materials and procedures are discussed in FM 21-40, FM 21-41, and TM 3-220.

c. Radiological Decontamination. Following the use of a nuclear weapon or a radiological agent, the presence and degree of radiological

contamination must be determined. Monitoring is that routine determination of the presence and the degree of contamination which a unit makes incident to its normal operations. Radiological survey is a specially organized operation to apprise a commander of the extent and the degree of radiological contamination. Fallout predictions are made to indicate the probable danger sector of radiological contamination before the actual arrival and detection of the fallout. The commander can use fallout information in conjunction with his tactical plans and recommendations to higher headquarters. Decontamination efforts can be reduced if, before the arrival of fallout, vehicles, weapons, and ammunition are covered with such materials as tarpaulins, shelter halves, or ponchos. Decontamination operations should be conducted at a location that has good drainage and is free of radiological contamination. Waste water should flow into a sump, if possible. The flow of waste water into a river or stream should be avoided. If this is not possible, units downstream must be so informed. Detailed decontamination procedures are contained in FM 3-12, FM 10-60, FM 10-63, FM 21-40, FM 21-41, and TM 3-220.

d. Marking CBR Contaminated Areas. The DISCOM commander is responsible for planning and maintaining the CBR contamination marking signs within the division support area. For detailed information concerning marking of CBR contaminated areas, see FM 21-40.

CHAPTER 5

DIVISION SUPPORT COMMAND COMMUNICATIONS

5-1. General

The support command operations platoon of the division signal battalion provides internal and external communications for the division support command (DISCOM) headquarters and communications to subordinate units operating in the DISCOM area. The platoon establishes and operates a signal center for DISCOM elements and other units and installations in the division support area. Subordinate units of the DISCOM not located near the command post (CP) (e.g., units in the brigade areas) obtain communication support from the nearest division signal center. Additional details concerning the support command operations platoon are contained in FM 11-50 and FM 11-57.

a. Communication Facilities Available in the CP. The support command operations platoon installs, maintains, and operates the following communication facilities for the DISCOM headquarters:

- (1) A communications center that provides teletypewriter and cryptographic facilities.
- (2) Multichannel radio carrier terminals to provide telephone and teletypewriter circuits from the DISCOM to other divisional elements.
- (3) A telephone switchboard for local and long-distance telephone service.
- (4) Radioteletypewriter (RATT) stations in the division RATT nets.
- (5) RATT stations in the division RATT nets for subordinate units of the DISCOM, when required.
- (6) A radio-wire integration (RWI) station.

b. Platoon Organization and Employment. The support command operations platoon headquarters provides command supervision of the activities of the platoon. The platoon

leader acts as the DISCOM communications and electronics (COMMEL) staff officer, except in the airborne division. In this capacity, he provides technical advice to the DISCOM commander in the selection of future CP's. He supervises the installation, operation, and maintenance of DISCOM communication facilities.

(1) The radio-relay terminal and carrier section installs and operates the multichannel radio-relay and associated carrier equipment for telephone and teletypewriter service in the division communication system.

(2) The communications center section installs and operates the truck-mounted teletypewriter terminal and cryptographic equipment. A mobile message center is provided for message center operations. A receiver in the division warning net may also be installed in the message center shelter.

(3) The installation section in armored, infantry, and mechanized infantry divisions installs and maintains wire and cable within the DISCOM headquarters and to nearby support elements.

(4) The telephone section in armored, infantry, and mechanized infantry divisions installs, operates, and maintains a manual telephone switchboard and circuit control facilities for telephone and teletypewriter circuits. Telephone installer-repairmen are provided to install and maintain local telephones for the DISCOM headquarters and subordinate units in the area. In the airborne and airmobile divisions, the installation section and the telephone section are combined and designated the switchboard and wire section and the switchboard and installation section, respectively. The functions performed by these sections are a combination of those functions enumerated here and in (3) above.

(5) The radio section provides communication support for the DISCOM and its subordinate units. This service excludes the operation of voice radios organic to DISCOM staff elements, which are operated by DISCOM personnel. An RWI station is provided to link the mobile frequency-modulated (FM) radio stations with the telephone switchboard at DISCOM headquarters.

5-2. Radio Nets

a. DISCOM headquarters operates the DISCOM command net (FM-voice), which provides communications between the DISCOM commander, staff, the forward area support coordination teams (FASCT), and subordinate commanders.

b. The DISCOM (except the airmobile DISCOM) operates in two divisional high-frequency (amplitude-modulated (AM)-single sideband (SSB)-voice-RATT) radio nets, which handle combat service support traffic. These net configurations are typical nets only.

(1) The division administrative/logistics net number 2 provides communications for administrative and logistic traffic from the three brigades and major division subordinate units to the division staff and the DISCOM.

(2) The division forward area support net number 4 provides communications for logistic traffic between the forward DISCOM elements supporting committed brigades and the DISCOM CP. The net control station is located at the DISCOM and is provided by the support command operations platoon. Stations in the brigade trains area are provided by the forward area signal center platoons. The signal battalion also operates a radio at division main in this net when required to keep the assistant chief of staff, logistics (G4), informed of the logistic situation.

c. The airmobile DISCOM operates in four division administrative/logistics nets.

(1) Administration/logistics nets numbers 1, 2, and 3 (AM-SSB-voice-RATT) support the brigades of the division. These nets may include the maneuver battalions and may also be entered by any unit to request combat service support.

(2) Administrative/logistics net number 4 (AM-SSB-voice-RATT) supports the remaining commands of the division.

5-3. Connection Into the Army Area Communication System

The signal company of the nearest army area signal battalion is responsible for establishing and operating a multichannel radio-relay terminal at DISCOM headquarters for connection into the army area communication system. This facility terminates at the signal center and provides telephone and teletypewriter trunk circuits for communications to higher and adjacent headquarters.

5-4. Displacement

The support command operations platoon is limited in its displacement capabilities. The COMMEL officer needs advance notification when the CP is to be relocated, so that communications can be established in the new location before the CP is displaced. With planning by the COMMEL officer, a small telephone switchboard and telephones, limited teletypewriter equipment, and limited radio facilities can be provided for initial communications at the new location. As elements of the CP displace, the availability of communication means is reduced at the old location and increased at the new location.

5-5. Communication Support for Forward DISCOM Elements (Except Airborne and Airmobile Divisions)

a. The forward communications company of the division signal battalion installs and operates three forward area signal centers in the division forward area. The division COMMEL officer selects the location for these centers in coordination with the division staff, giving due consideration to the location of brigade trains. One forward area signal center can be located near the brigade trains area of each committed brigade. The forward area signal centers also provide signal support to other divisional and nondivisional units in their areas of responsibility. Signal center support includes communications center facilities and telephone, tele-

typewriter, RWI, RATT, motor messenger, and over-the-counter message support. Telephone and teletypewriter circuits are provided over the area multichannel radio links of the division communication system. These area multichannel links are the primary communication means for division combat service support traffic and provide alternate routing for command traffic. The forward area signal center platoon is equipped to lay wire or cable to units located within 5 kilometers, or entry for supported units can be provided over the RWI station. The forward area signal centers provide entry into the division communication system for the brigade trains and the forward DISCOM elements by wire, cable, and RWI.

b. If within range, the FASCT can communicate with DISCOM headquarters through the DISCOM command net (FM). The forward area signal center provides the forward DISCOM elements telephone and teletypewriter access, through the division communication system, to the DISCOM. Logistic traffic can also be handled over the forward area support radio net number 4 stations, which are provided by the forward area signal center platoons. Additionally, messenger service is provided from the forward area signal center to other division signal centers.

5-6. Communication Support for Forward Airborne DISCOM Elements

The signal support operations company of the

airborne signal battalion installs and operates a forward area signal center near each brigade CP. This signal center provides communication support for the brigade headquarters and forward DISCOM elements. It includes communications center facilities, limited motor messenger support, manual telephone switchboard service, and RWI and RATT stations for access into division nets. Telephone and teletypewriter circuits are provided over the command-oriented multi-channel radio-relay network. One RATT station is normally located with the FASCT for entry into the division administrative/logistics net (SSB-RATT).

5-7. Communication Support for Forward Airmobile DISCOM Elements

Each of the three forward support sections of the airmobile division signal battalion's command operations company provides communication support to a FASCT operating in the brigade trains area. This support includes—

a. A subordinate station (AM-RATT) in the appropriate division administrative/logistics net.

b. A manual telephone switchboard to provide telephone service to forward DISCOM elements.

c. The capability to install field wire lines to forward DISCOM elements.

CHAPTER 6

DIVISION SUPPLY AND TRANSPORTATION PROCEDURES AND MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

Section I. SUPPLY PROCEDURES

6-1. General

Unit distribution is the preferred method of distributing supplies to users. However, this method is beyond the capability of the division

support command (DISCOM), and a combination of supply point and unit distribution is normally used. Whenever possible, supplies delivered to the division from corps support bri-

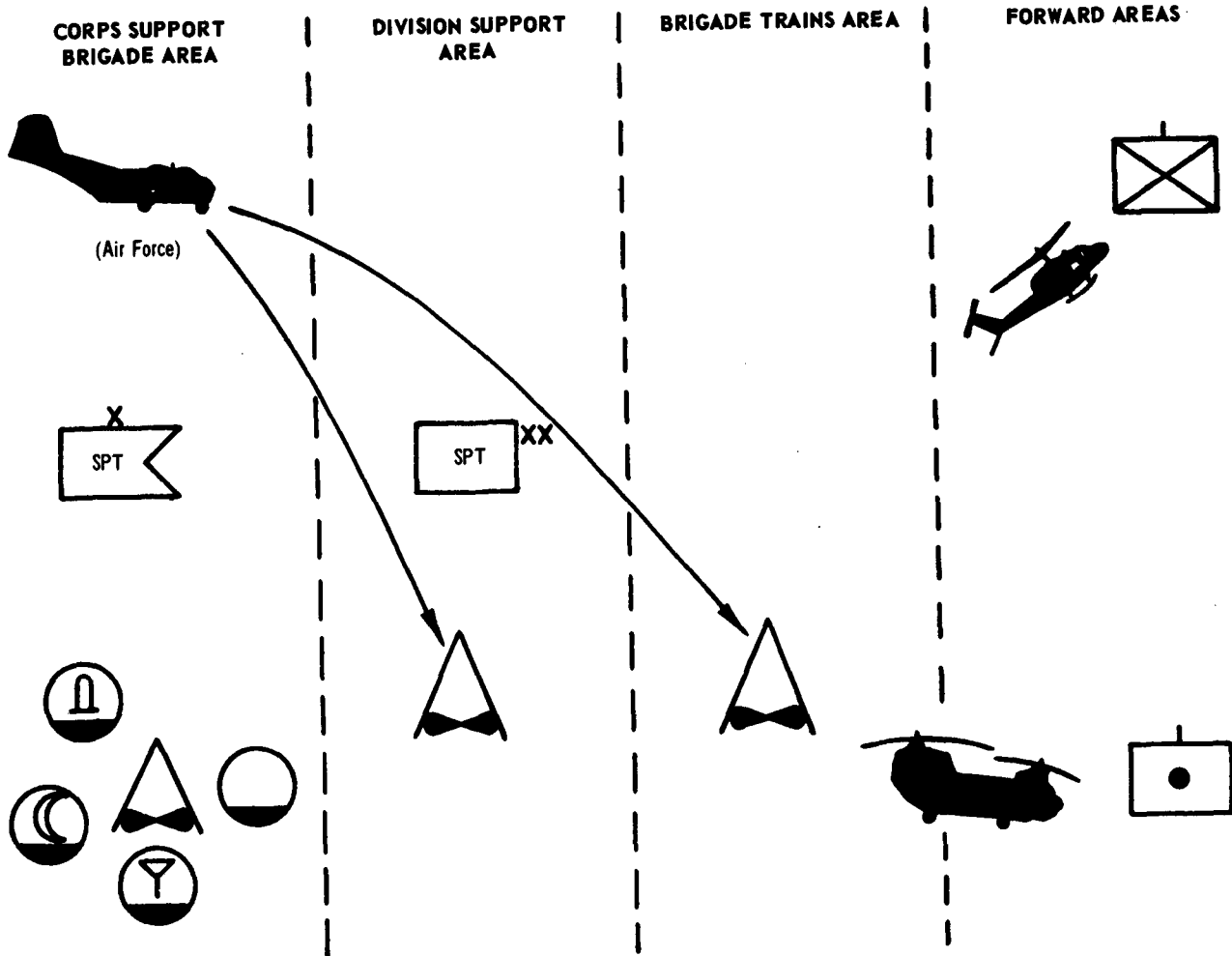


Figure 6-1. Typical supply distribution by aircraft.

gade supply installations are delivered direct to using units. The same principle is applicable in airborne operations when supplies are delivered by airdrop. The airmobile division is almost completely dependent on aircraft for intradivision delivery of supplies. Divisional aircraft deliver supplies from the division support area and brigade trains areas to using units (fig. 6-1).

a. In mobile situations, the division maintains only those supply levels needed to sustain operations until additional supplies can be delivered. These may include small stocks of reserve supplies to be used during interruptions in supply schedules. In static situations, sufficient supplies for several days' consumption may be stocked in the division area to free transportation for other purposes.

b. The field army commander prescribes the levels of supply carried by the division.

c. Supply procedures are generally the same in all divisions and are normally contained in standing operating procedures (SOP). For details on supply procedures, see FM 29-50. Two basic rules apply to supply support in a division.

(1) The number of handlings necessary to breakdown shipments into consumer portions must be kept to the minimum by use of throughput distribution.

(2) Supplies must be delivered in such a way that they can easily be handled.

6-2. Division Supply Office

The division supply office, headed by the division supply officer, is organic to the headquarters, headquarters company, and band in the airborne division; the supply battalion in the airmobile division; and the supply and transport battalion in the armored, infantry, and mechanized infantry divisions. During airborne operations, the division supply office, normally located in or near the DISCOM command post, may be located in the departure area or in another appropriate location.

a. *Composition.* The division supply office is organized into functional sections. In the airborne and airmobile divisions, this functionalization is by classes of supply. In other divisions, the supply office is similarly organized,

although not so indicated by the tables of organization and equipment. The division supply office constitutes the technical operations center for supply and service support (less medical, transportation, and maintenance) in the division.

b. *Operations.* The division supply office provides the DISCOM commander and staff advice on supply and service matters. It also determines requirements for; requisitions; maintains records on; and directs the receipt, temporary storage, issue, and distribution of supplies and equipment. It plans, coordinates, and supervises such functions as graves registration service; operation of unit exchanges; procurement; food service; salvage; and bath, laundry, and clothing exchange services.

6-3 Class I Supplies

The appropriate division supply element operates class I distribution points in the division support area and in each brigade trains area. The flow of class I requisitions and supplies is shown in figures 6-2 and 6-3.

a. *Requisitioning.* Normally, the division adjutant general provides the division supply office with estimated strength figures for the division. Using these figures as a basis, the division supply office prepares the division daily ration request and dispatches it to the stock control center of the corps support brigade supporting the division. In unusual circumstances, units of the division may submit daily ration requests to the supply office. When a unit desires a specific type of ration, it notifies the supply office of this requirement.

b. *Distribution.* Divisions normally receive rations from the theater army support command (TASCOM) by throughput distribution. The corps support brigade becomes involved only when the division requests a change in the rations' cycle from perishable to nonperishable rations. The supply and service battalion, corps support brigade, stocks only nonperishable items. The corps support brigade normally issues rations to meet emergency requests or when requests to change the division rations' cycle do not allow sufficient leadtime to permit TASCOM units to react. Rations are broken down into unit (battalion) lots and picked up

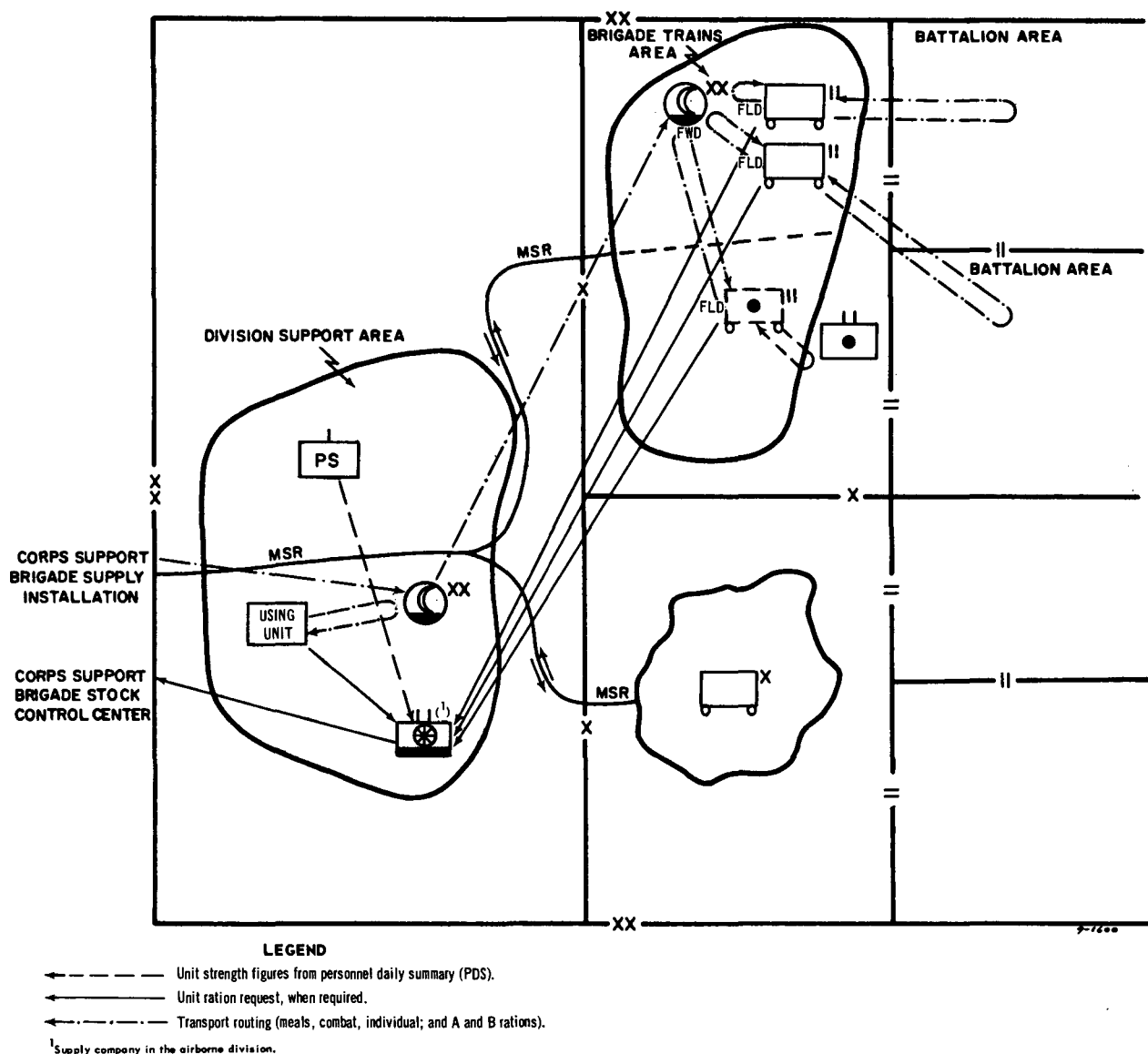


Figure 6-2. Flow diagram for requests and delivery of class I supplies in airborne, armored, infantry, and mechanized infantry divisions.

by the requesting units in organic transportation at their prescribed class I forward distribution point. When the location of units and the tactical situation permit, rations may be delivered direct to the using units in division, corps, or field army transportation.

c. Reserves. Divisions maintain levels of supply as prescribed by the field army commander.

d. Expendable Items. The class I distribution point also provides expendable items (soap, toilet tissue, and insecticides) to units when rations are distributed.

6-4. Class II, VI, VII, and X Supplies

Class II, VI, VII, and X supplies, with the exception of cryptographic supplies, are provided by the appropriate division supply element.

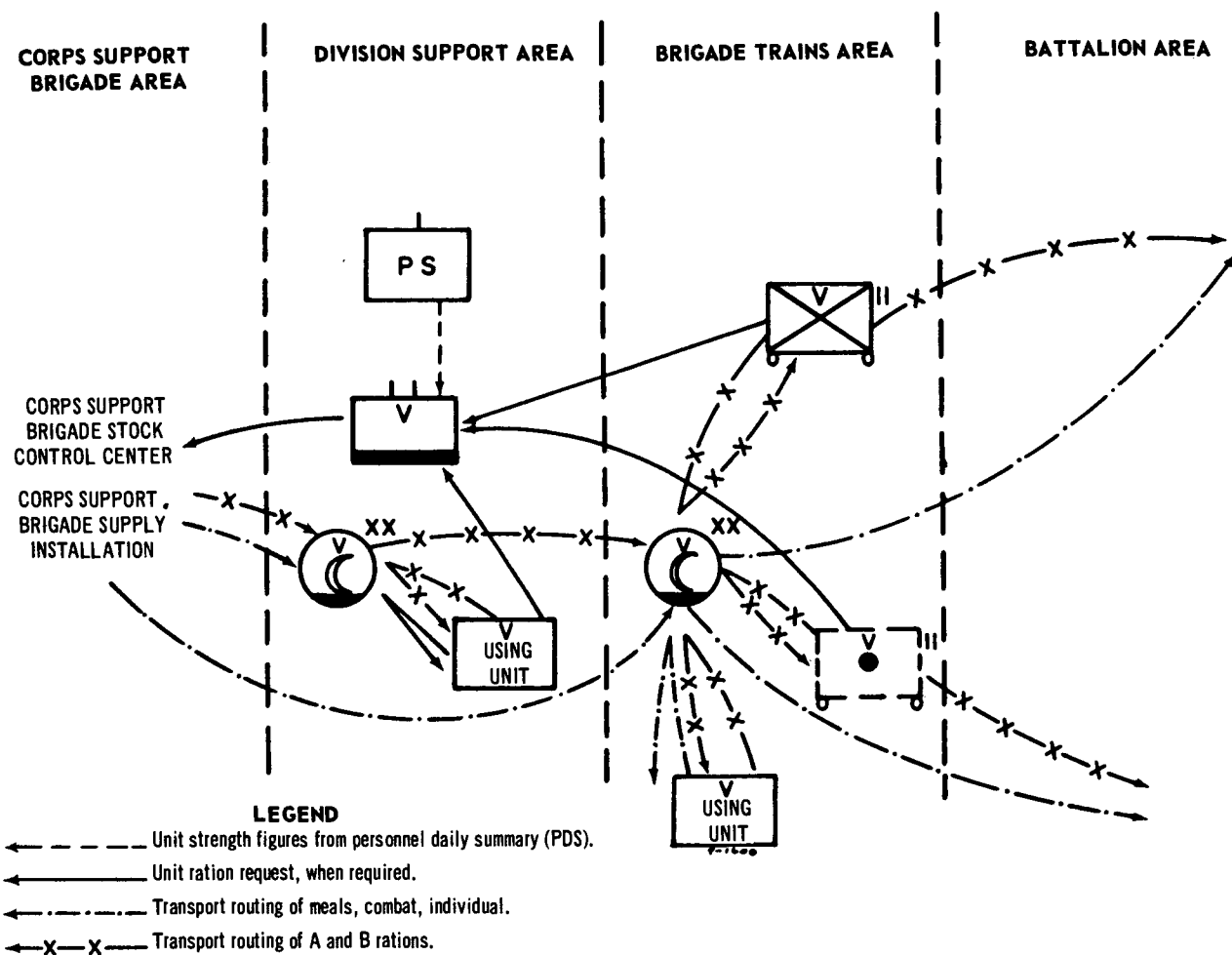


Figure 6-3. Flow diagram for class I supplies in the airmobile division.

Cryptographic supplies are provided by the signal battalion. Facilities for the supply of all classes of supply for which the appropriate division supply element is responsible consist of small holding areas in the division support area.

a. *Requisitioning.* Units of the division submit their requirements for class II, VI, VII, and X items (except cryptographic) to the appropriate division supply element, which forwards the total division requirement to the corps support brigade stock control center (fig. 6-4 and 6-5).

b. *Distribution.* The supporting corps support brigade supply installation delivers class

II, VI, VII, and X supplies direct to the division distribution point in the division support area or, where appropriate, direct to the requesting unit. An informal system of stock control is used. The corps support brigade supply installation may make distribution direct to the requesting unit when most of the transportation carrier capacity is for a specific unit. Large end items are delivered to specific destinations within the division as requested by the DISCOM. Unit distribution of fast-moving items is normally made direct to the requesting units or to the forward distribution point of the appropriate division supply element operating in the brigade trains area. The items are then issued to the requesting units.

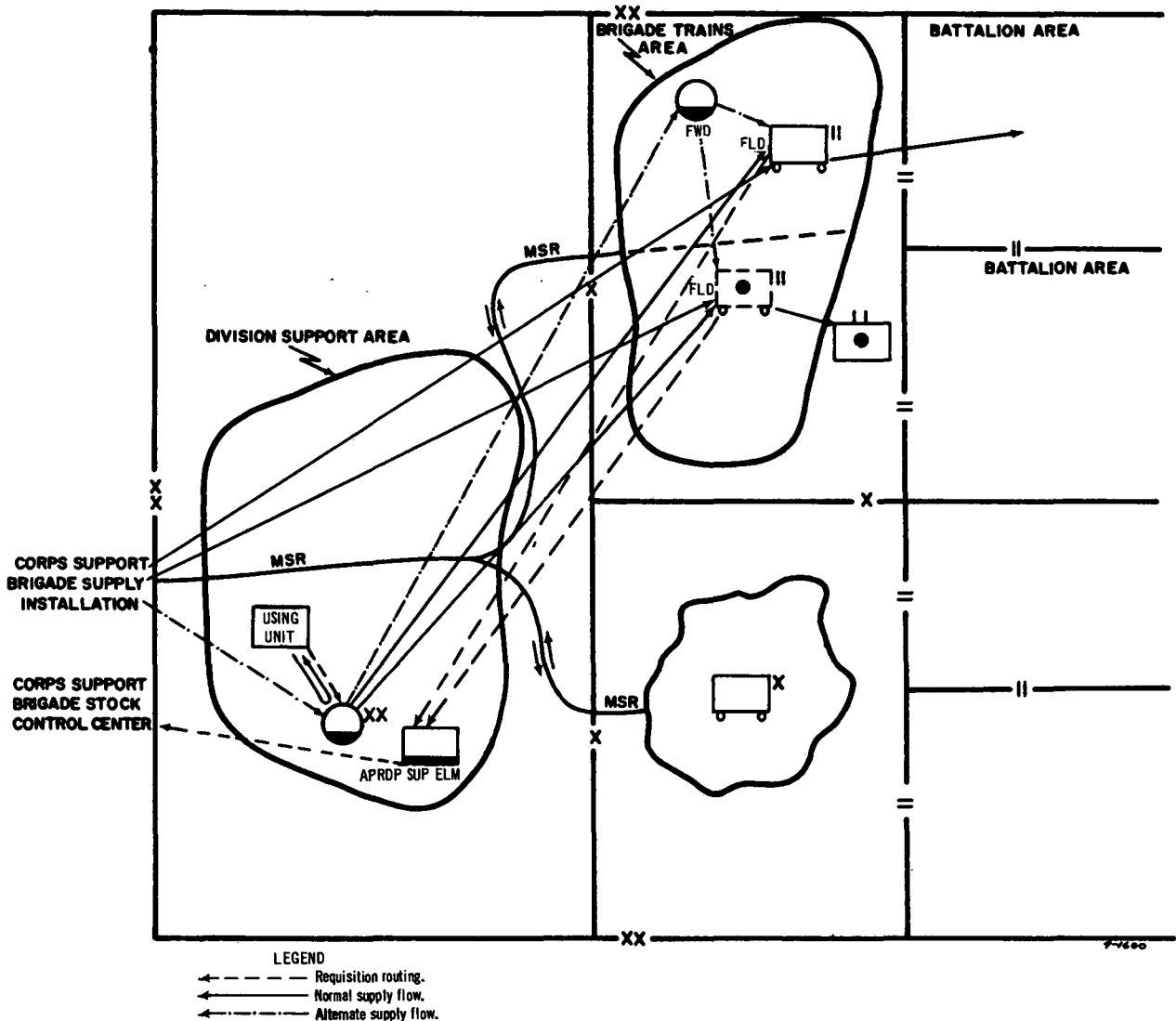


Figure 6-4. Flow diagram for class II, IV, VI, and X items, all divisions.

c. Reserves. The division does not ordinarily carry a large reserve of supplies. It may, however, carry a small stock of fast-moving supplies of all classes in the division support area.

6-5. Class III Supplies

Class III supplies are provided by the appropriate division supply element. The supply element normally operates class III distribution points in the division support area and in the brigade trains areas. The airmobile division

may use unit distribution to using units in forward areas.

a. Requisitioning. Each supported unit of the division submits a periodic forecast for bulk fuel and packaged (grease, oil, and lubricants) products to the division supply office, indicating any change to the previously experienced supply rates. The supply office forwards a consolidated report to the corps support brigade stock control center. Figure 6-6 illustrates the flow of status reports and transportation for class III supplies.

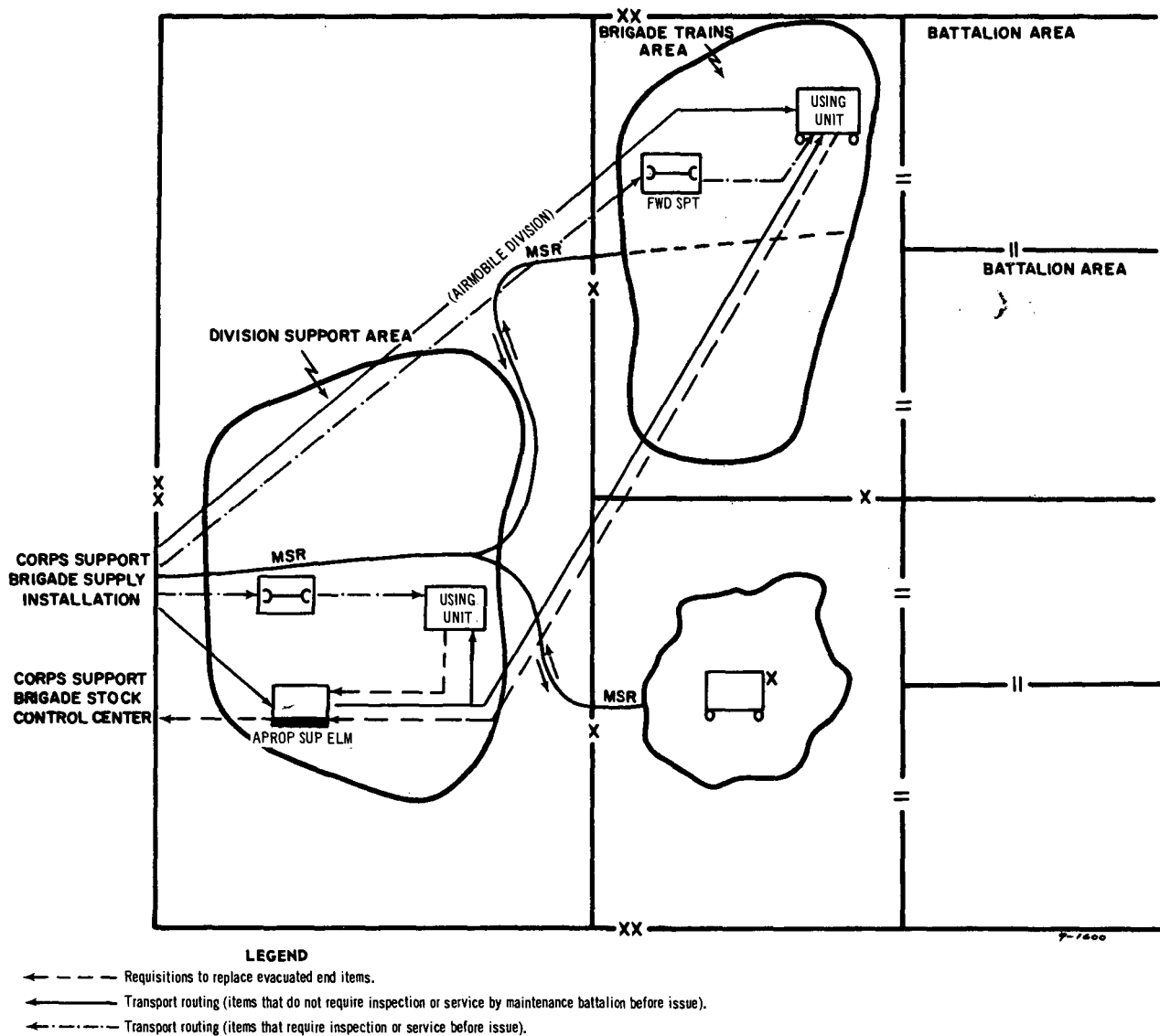


Figure 6-5. Flow diagram for class VII items, all divisions.

b. Distribution. A combination of unit and supply point distribution is employed in supplying bulk class III to the division. The corps support brigade normally transports bulk fuel to the division class III distribution points located in the division support area and in the brigade trains areas, where the fuel is transferred to division tankers. When supply point distribution is used, however, the divi-

sion transports its fuel from the corps support brigade supply installation to the division distribution point, using organic transportation. When expedient, the division supply element may exchange empty for full tankers at the corps support brigade supply installation or at the division distribution point. Some of the tankers operate from the class III distribution point in the division support area to support

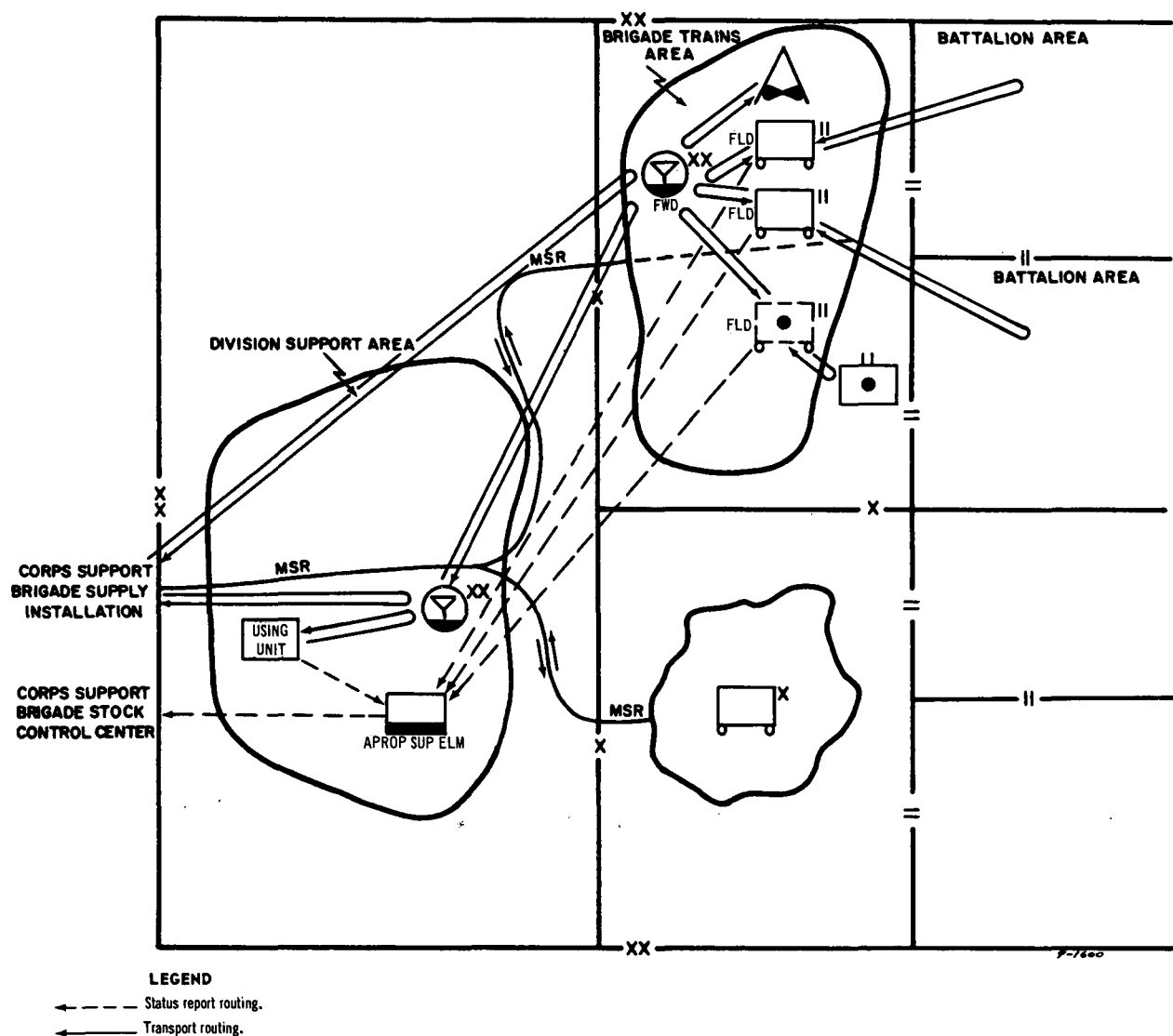


Figure 6-6. Flow diagram for class III supplies, all divisions.

units in the division rear area. Other tankers may be allocated to the forward class III distribution points in the brigade trains areas, in which case a combination of unit and supply point distribution is used. When major elements of the division are operating on independent missions, additional tankers are normally attached to these elements. Individual vehicles are refueled at division mobile filling stations.

(1) The organic tankers of the brigade headquarters, division artillery headquarters, aviation battalion, and air cavalry troop are

used for class IIIA supply of their respective units. The appropriate division supply element provides facilities for the supply of all additional class IIIA requirements either by attaching tankers direct to the organizations having aircraft or by allocating tankers to the class III distribution point supporting these organizations.

(2) For class III supply, the airborne division relies mainly on packaged products delivered by airdrop or by air landing in the objective area. In garrison or in marshaling

areas, tank trucks from nondivisional agencies deliver class III supplies to the divisional units. If the airborne division is committed to a sustained ground role, it is normally augmented for supply of bulk class III supplies.

(3) Liquid fuels normally reach the airmobile division in collapsible drums if an air line of communications is in operation. For small-quantity operations, these containers may be delivered direct to the consuming units and the

fuel dispensed direct to aircraft and vehicle tanks and to 5-gallon containers. For large-quantity demands, the shipping containers are emptied into the large tanks that are part of the fuel system supply point. If the airmobile division support area is established near an Air Force airfield, the facilities of the airfield may be available. In this case, Air Force tankers may move fuel to forward areas.

c. *Reserves.* The division maintains a reserve of class III supply in the fuel system sup-

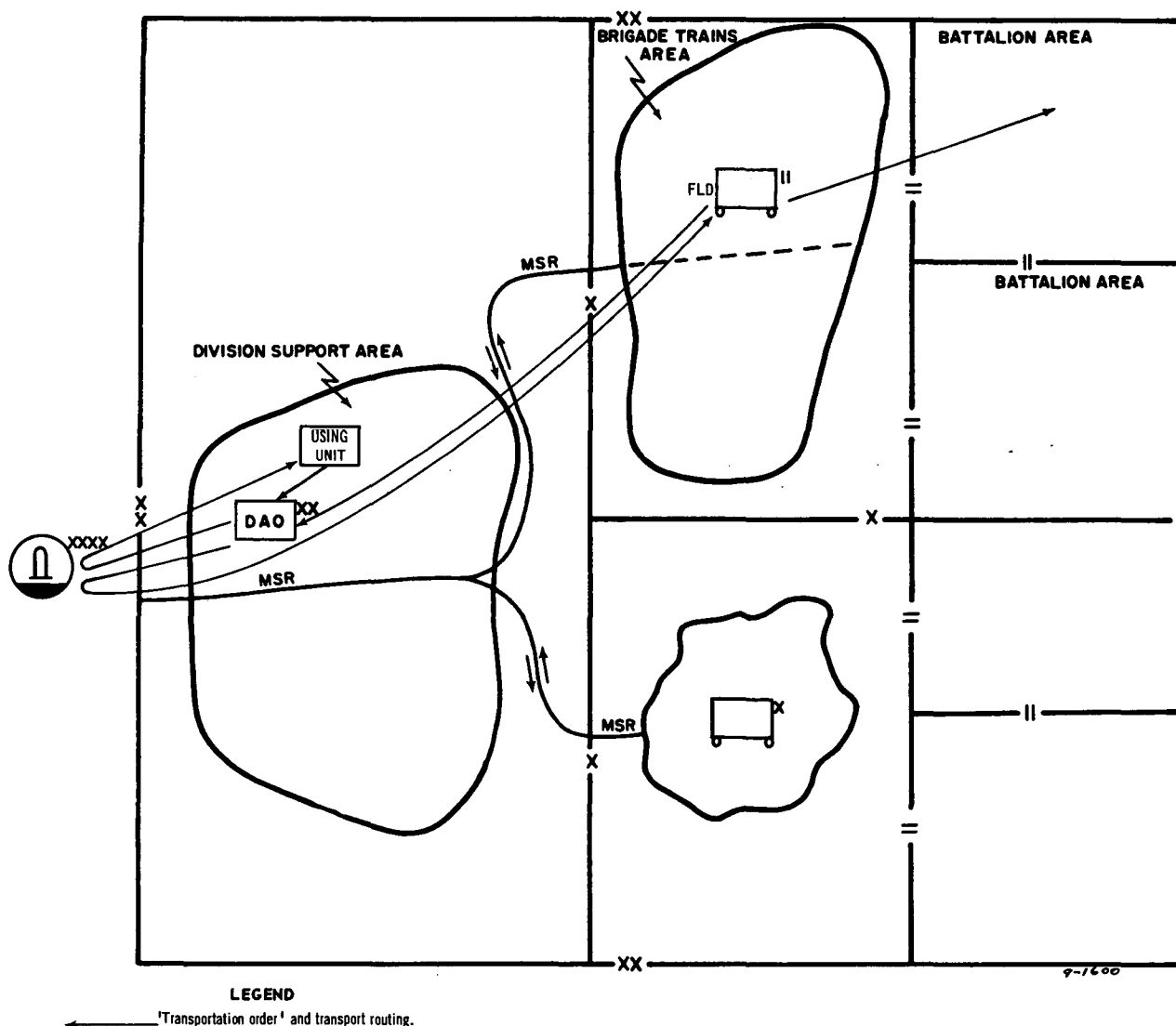


Figure 6-7. Flow diagram for class V supplies in armored, infantry, and mechanized infantry divisions.

ply point and replenishes the loads of its tankers as rapidly as they are exhausted.

6-6. Class IV Supplies

Requisitions for class IV supplies are submitted through command channels for approval. Once command approval is given, class IV supply is provided generally in the same way as class II, VI, VII, and X supplies. Construction and fortification/barrier materials are normally delivered by the corps support brigade units supporting the division and are carried as far forward as possible without transshipment. Figure 6-4 illustrates a flow diagram of class IV items.

6-7. Class V Supplies

Class V supplies are not normally provided by

the DISCOM, except in the airborne and airmobile divisions. However, the division ammunition officer (DAO) authenticates all requests for ammunition and, in this way, controls the flow of ammunition. The DAO normally establishes a control point along the main supply route to coordinate and control the flow of ammunition requests (transportation orders) and supplies. If an alternate main supply route is designated, the DAO may be required to establish a second control point along that route to authenticate ammunition requests. If required by the road net or the deployment of units, the control point may be as far to the rear as the entrance to the supporting corps support brigade ammunition supply point (ASP). Figures 6-7 and 6-8 illustrate the ammunition flow.

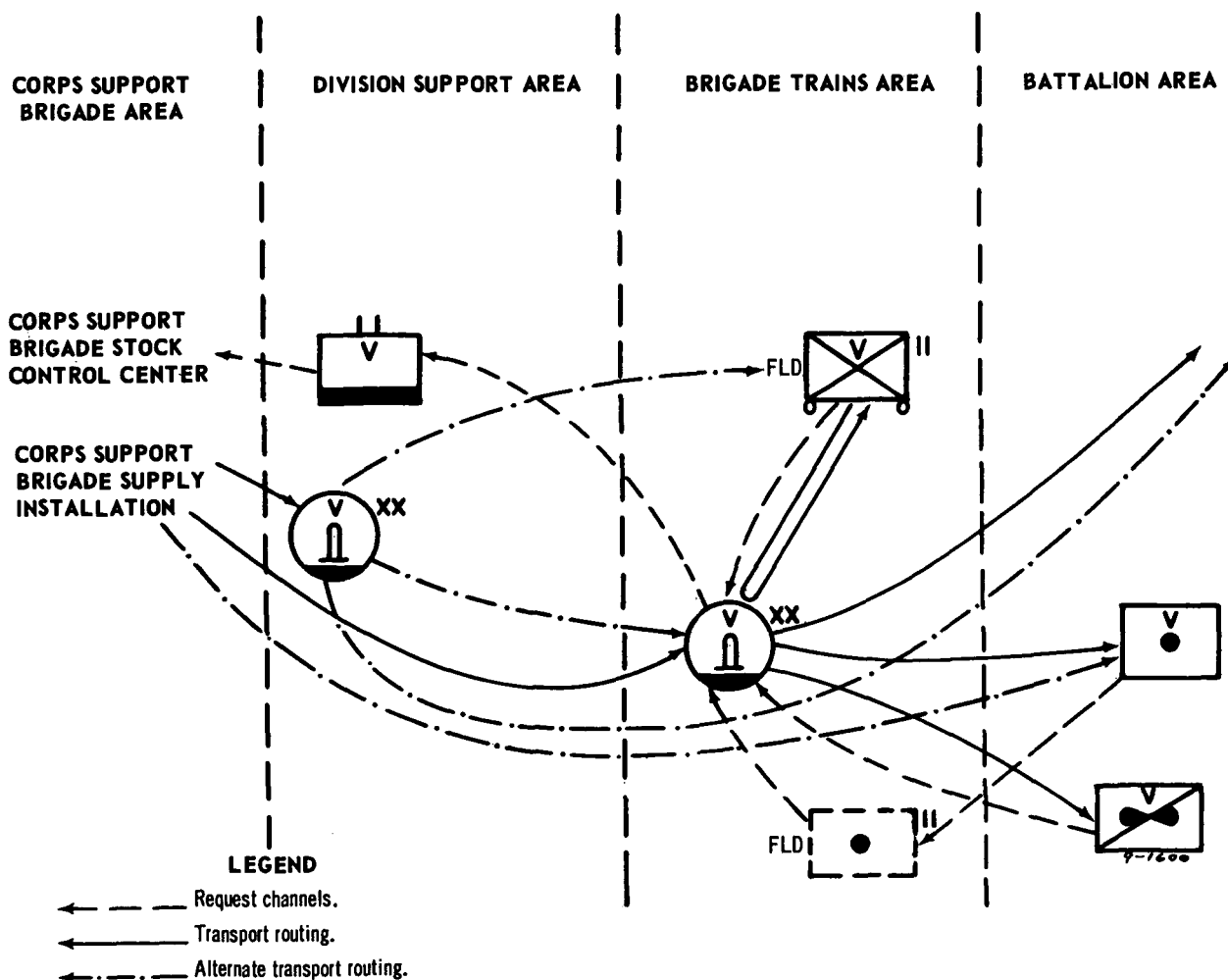


Figure 6-8. Flow diagram for class V supplies in the airmobile division.

a. Requisitioning. Using units present requisitions (transportation orders) to the DAO, or his representative, for authentication. The normal basis for approval of the requisition is replacement of expenditure from the basic load and the announced available supply rate. Specific controls are instituted to monitor and fill requests in excess of the basic load. The DAO maintains records of the ammunition requisitioned by each unit and controls the issue of regulated ammunition items. The DAO or his representative validates all ammunition requisitions before they are presented to a corps support brigade ASP or a division ASP. The DAO accomplishes overall coordination and control of class V supply.

(1) The DAO keeps issues of ammunition within the announced available supply rate.

(2) He reports items of class V supply that are in short supply so that appropriate corrective action can be taken at all levels. The possibility that relatively great distances will separate the DAO and the DISCOM command post and the need to keep the DISCOM commander continuously informed of the class V supply situation require the maintenance of effective radio communications.

b. Distribution. Supply point distribution is the normal method of distributing ammunition. The ammunition vehicles of the using units return to the corps support brigade ASP to replenish their unit basic loads. The airborne division, however, operates mobile ASP's in the division support area. Other types of divisions may request that corps support brigade ammunition units establish forward ASP's in the division support area during fast-moving situations. The corps support brigade ammunition group may deliver selected items, e.g., artillery ammunition, to using units. Using units may receive unit distribution of selected special ammunition items.

c. Airmobile Division. In the airmobile division, ammunition supply operations are conducted at the ASP located in the division support area and in each brigade trains area. Ammunition arriving in the division area is on pallets and, in most instances, the containers are packed by type of ammunition. For loads for specific units (e.g., rifle companies), pallet

loads may contain a combination of ammunition suitable for the units. Pallet loads of items used in relatively low volumes are usually broken down at the division and brigade ASP's to fill the requirements of the combat units. Loaded pallets are picked up and delivered by helicopter. Resupply of ammunition to and within the division is made by scheduling ammunition or by calling ammunition forward when it is required. Emergency requirements must be confirmed by the division assistant chief of staff, operations (G3), or by the brigade operations and training officer (S3).

d. Reserves. The airborne DISCOM maintains small reserve stocks of selected ammunition. The armored, infantry, and mechanized infantry divisions do not normally maintain a reserve of class V supply; the only ammunition maintained in these divisions is in the basic loads of divisional units. In some tactical operations, a division may be authorized to place ammunition on position for future use so that the division can begin a subsequent operation with its basic load intact. The division commander may request that a corps support brigade ASP be established in or near the division support area if this will aid in accomplishing the division mission.

e. Supply of Nuclear Weapons and Chemical and Biological Agents. Supply procedures for these munitions are described in FM 101-31-1, FM 101-40, and in appropriate 3- and 9-series field manuals.

f. Joint Airborne Operations.

(1) The amount and type of assault class V supply vary with each operation. A unit prescribed load is designated for each operation. The unit prescribed load is included in accompanying supplies and is taken into the airhead by the units at the time of their entry.

(2) Followup supplies contain class V items.

(a) Automatic followup supplies are delivered to the airhead on a prescheduled basis and are based on estimated daily expenditures plus requirements to build up reserve stocks. Deliveries are either air landed or air-dropped to using units.

(b) On-call followup supplies are prepared for shipment, by items and quantities,

before the operation. Using units designate the time and the place of delivery, as needed.

(3) Routine supply begins after completion of followup supply operations and follows the normal procedures enumerated above.

6-8. Class VIII Supplies

a. Requisitioning. An informal method of distributing medical supplies and medical-peculiar repair parts is used in combat. The medical battalion normally establishes the division medical supply point at a site that is accessible to ambulances providing support to the majority of forward medical facilities. Requests are

sent to the rear by vehicles (trucks, ambulances, or aircraft), radio, or telephone. Supplies are dispatched forward by trucks, ambulances, or aircraft.

b. Distribution. The battalion aid stations replenish their supplies by informal requests sent to the division clearing station by ambulances evacuating patients. The clearing station, in turn, forwards unfilled requests and any requests for replenishment of its own supplies to the division medical supply point. The clearing station does not consolidate supply requests (fig. 6-9).

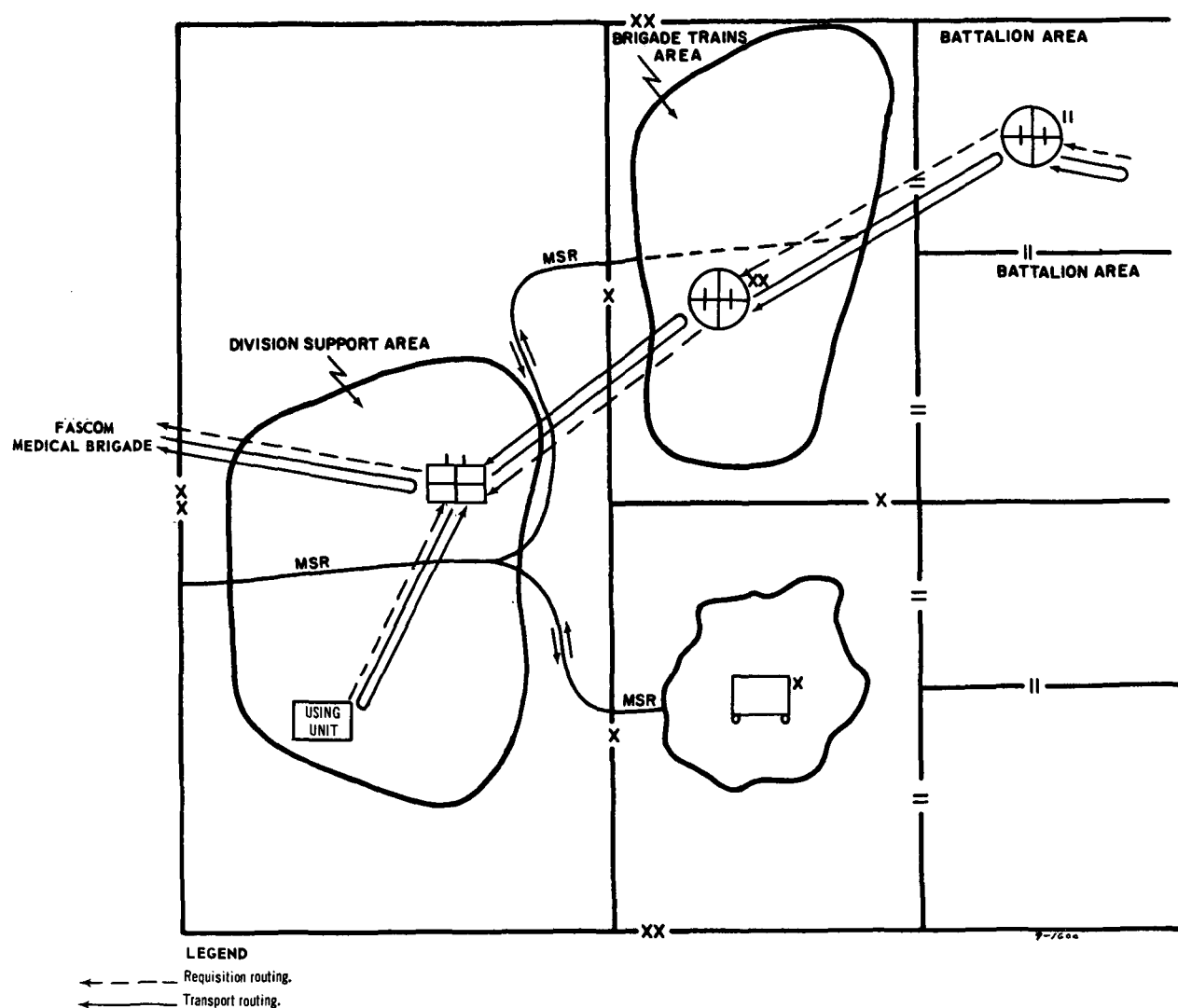


Figure 6-9. Flow diagram for class VIII items, all divisions.

6-9. Water

a. The division engineer battalion is capable of operating five water points for the production of potable water. It is desirable, however, that no more than four water points be operated at any one time to facilitate displacement and maintenance of the equipment. Water points are established in the most convenient locations, preferably near the brigade trains area. Units draw water from the nearest water point, using organic transportation.

b. The airmobile division may distribute water as follows:

(1) The class I section of the forward supply platoon may distribute water in small cans, in expendable plastic bags, or in bulk in collapsible drums similar to fuel drums. Drums and other containers used for water must be distinctively marked to insure that they are used only for this purpose.

(2) Collapsible water drums are the best means when the supply battalion must distribute water from the division support area to isolated brigade trains areas. Water is distributed to forward units in small containers in conjunction with the delivery of rations, or on request to the forward supply platoon.

6-10. Maps

The appropriate division supply element obtains bulk stocks of maps for the division from the supporting engineer topographic company, distributes them to divisional and attached units, and stores the division reserve map stocks. Requirements are computed under the staff supervision of the assistant chief of staff, intelligence (G2). Distribution of maps within the division is in accordance with priorities of allocation made by the G2.

6-11. Supply Support for Stability Operations

Supplies for the support of stability operations

include support for the division and its attached and supporting forces, host country and allied forces supported by the division, and civic action activities in support of the host country's internal development plan.

a. In each situation, consumption factors, basic loads, stockage levels, and bases of issue are developed for the division and for supported forces and activities. Needs for special items must be considered early. Local procurement is used when practical and is coordinated with the division assistant chief of staff, civil affairs/psychological operations (G5).

b. The DISCOM must be prepared to provide essential items for elements of the civilian population to support civic action programs. These elements may include victims of insurgent-force attacks, isolated population centers, and groups that have been relocated or concentrated for security reasons. Such supply will normally be limited to food, but may include such other survival necessities as medical supplies, clothing, temporary shelter, construction materials, and fuel.

c. Supervision of the distribution of non-U.S. supplies destined for civilian consumption will often be necessary. This is a normal civil affairs responsibility. Such supervision requires the establishment of strict controls governing the assembly, storage, and issue of items that could be useful to insurgent forces. Civil affairs units provide advice on the supervision of such supplies provided by the division.

d. Security of distribution points is critical in stability operations. Not only must supplies be conserved for friendly consumption, but their use must be denied to insurgents. Disposition of captured supplies should be coordinated with local authorities. Supply personnel must be prepared and equipped to cope with insurgent-force attack and must guard against contamination, pilferage and theft.

Section II. TRANSPORTATION PROCEDURES

6-12. General

a. *Airborne, Armored, Infantry, and Mechanized Infantry Divisions.* Normally, employ-

ment of vehicles in the appropriate division supply element is centrally controlled. To the extent practicable, every transportation dis-

patch is made to serve two purposes. For example, trucks that transport supplies forward to the supported units evacuate damaged and captured equipment, salvage, prisoners of war, and deceased personnel.

b. Airmobile Division. The airmobile division relies almost completely on aircraft for mobility. Ground transportation is extremely limited. The only general cargo trucks in the division are in the light truck platoon of the supply battalion. Other units of the division are provided a minimum of ground vehicles.

(1) Use of divisional transport aircraft must be carefully balanced between supporting tactical operations and combat service support operations. Advance planning and continuing coordination among the division general staff, brigades, combat battalions, aircraft units, combat support units, and DISCOM elements are essential.

(2) Comprehensive SOP are necessary in all units to insure efficient use of divisional aircraft. A sample DISCOM SOP for movement control is contained in FM 29-50.

6-13. Transportation Means

Normal means of transportation within the division are trucks and aircraft.

a. Trucks. The vehicles of the appropriate division supply element perform division combat service support transportation tasks. In the infantry and airborne divisions, a transportation augmentation is required when the division must move by motor in a single lift. This augmenting transportation is normally attached direct to using units. In the airmobile division, because ground transportation means are limited, trucks are used for movement of supplies between storage locations in the division support area and, to a limited extent, for distribution of supplies to units located within the division support area. Priorities for use of these vehicles are established by the movement control element after coordination with the division supply office.

b. Aircraft. No aircraft are provided in the armored or mechanized infantry division for combat service support airlift. The infantry and airborne divisions each have an organic

aviation battalion to provide aircraft support to the divisions, to include limited combat service support airlift. The airmobile division has an organic aviation group that provides substantial combat service support airlift. The use of aircraft for combat service support (fig. 6-10 and 6-11) generally is confined to those tasks for which aircraft are uniquely suited, and the aircraft are employed in accordance with the division commander's priorities and policies. The transport helicopters of the airmobile division are assigned to the aviation group, which has one general support aviation company, two assault helicopter battalions, and one medium helicopter battalion. These aircraft units provide aircraft to support both tactical and combat service support operations.

6-14. Allocation and Control of Aircraft

a. General. Transportation of the appropriate division supply element is normally kept under DISCOM control. In a fast-moving situation, or when a unit is operating on an independent mission additional transportation elements may be attached. The employment of transportation for combat service support is controlled by the DISCOM commander through the S3, who coordinates priorities with the division G3 and the assistant chief of staff, logistics (G4). Transportation may be allocated to the DISCOM units supporting the brigades or to the battalion trains to assist in supply operations.

b. Airmobile Division. In the airmobile division, aircraft are provided for combat service support missions under the coordinated general staff supervision of the division G3 and G4.

(1) The movement control team in the division support area and in each brigade trains area, in coordination with supported tactical and combat service support units, establishes anticipated air transportation requirements for combat service support operations. The DISCOM S3 consolidates these requirements and submits them to the division G4. The division G4 and G3 coordinate their efforts with the operation plan to balance aircraft requirements against aircraft available.

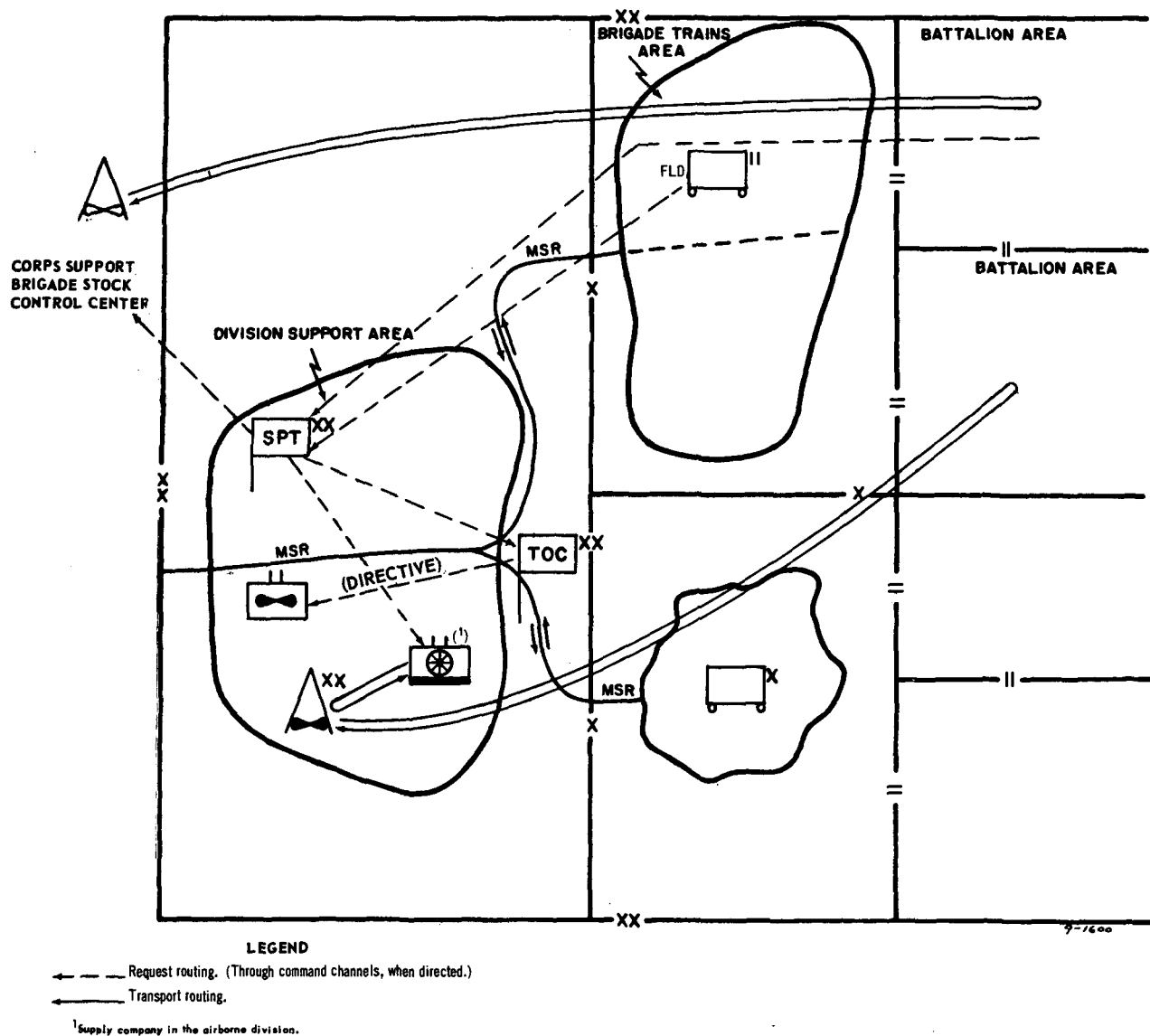


Figure 6-10. Flow diagram for air supply, nonallocated sorties, airborne and infantry divisions.

(2) The G3 allocates available aircraft to the G4 for combat service support operations by numbers and types of aircraft, by aircraft sorties, or for specified periods of time. The G4 suballocates aircraft and assigns priorities for their use. In allocating aircraft, the G3 must consider the suitability of aircraft for the anticipated missions, e.g., light observation helicopters for reconnaissance, utility helicopters for delivery of light supplies to forward areas,

and medium helicopters for delivery of large quantities of fuel and ammunition.

(3) With the exception of aeromedical evacuation, aircraft performing combat service support tasks are under the operational control of the movement control center of the unit to which the aircraft are suballocated. The aviation unit provides a liaison officer and the necessary communications to each movement control center supported. The liaison officer con-

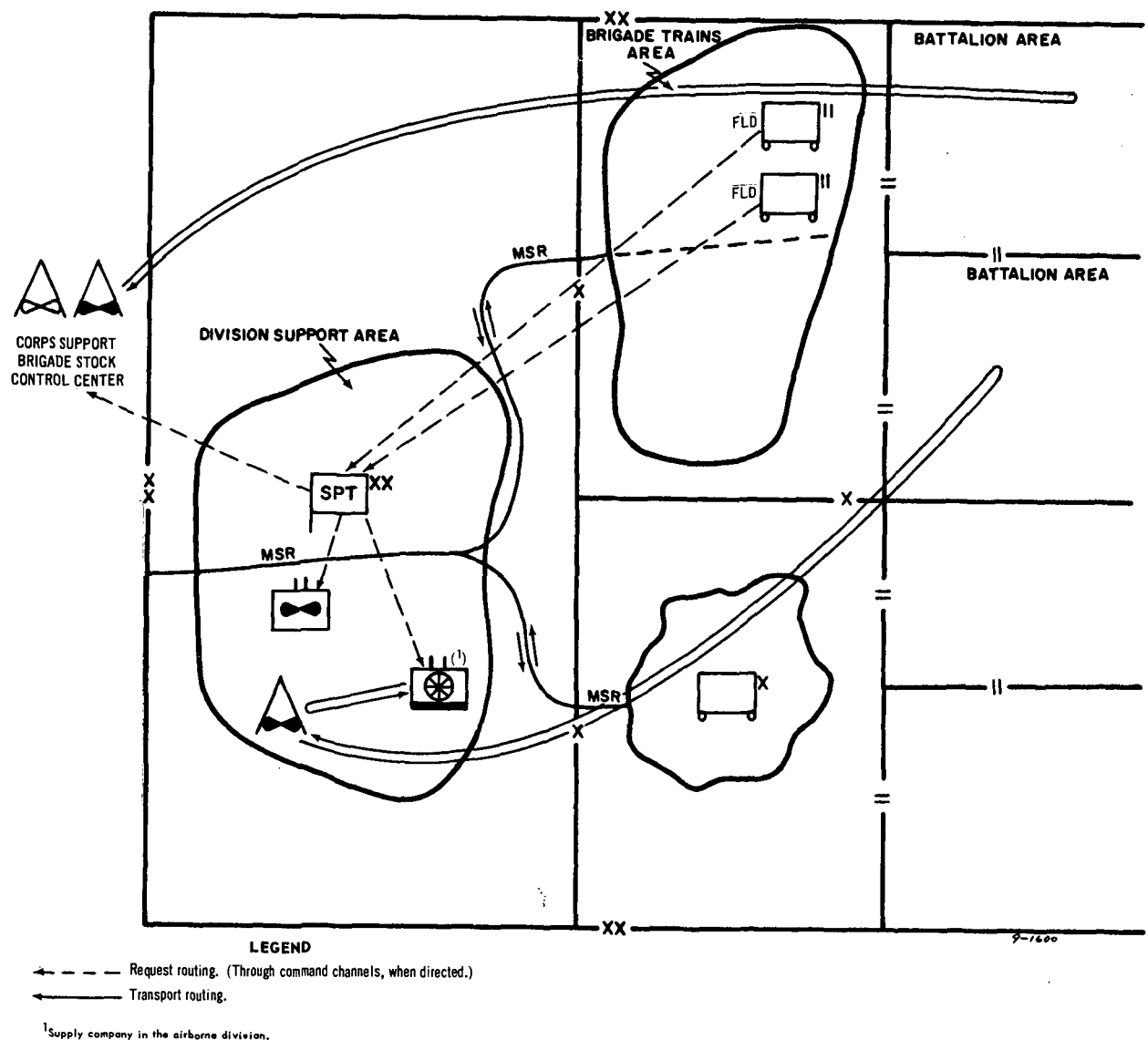


Figure 6-11. Flow diagram for air supply, allocated sorties, airborne and infantry divisions.

trols the aircraft in response to mission requirements established by the movement control officer.

(4) The division movement control center coordinates the routine flow of cargo and personnel into and out of Army air terminals in the division area and identifies conflicts or deficiencies that require command decision or staff action. This control procedure enables the airborne division to divert planeloads of supplies (e.g., aircraft fuel) to the unit that needs the

supplies most. For a detailed discussion of the air lines of communications, see FM 55-46.

6-15. Transportation Support of Stability Operations

During stability operations, all means of transportation are subject to ambush, attack, sabotage, capture, and destruction. Extra security precautions must be taken. Knowledge of movements must be limited to a need-to-know basis.

Section III. MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

6-16. Bath and Clothing Exchange Services

The appropriate division supply element is capable of providing bath service within the division, except in the airborne and airmobile divisions, which require augmentation to provide this service. When arrangements are made for additional operating personnel and clothing stocks, the supply element may establish a clothing exchange service at the bath points.

6-17. Graves Registration Service

Deceased personnel are normally evacuated from the division area for interment (fig. 6-12). Detailed information on graves registration service is contained in FM 10-63, FM 100-10, and AR 638-30.

a. Collection and Evacuation. A graves registration platoon is organic to the appropriate

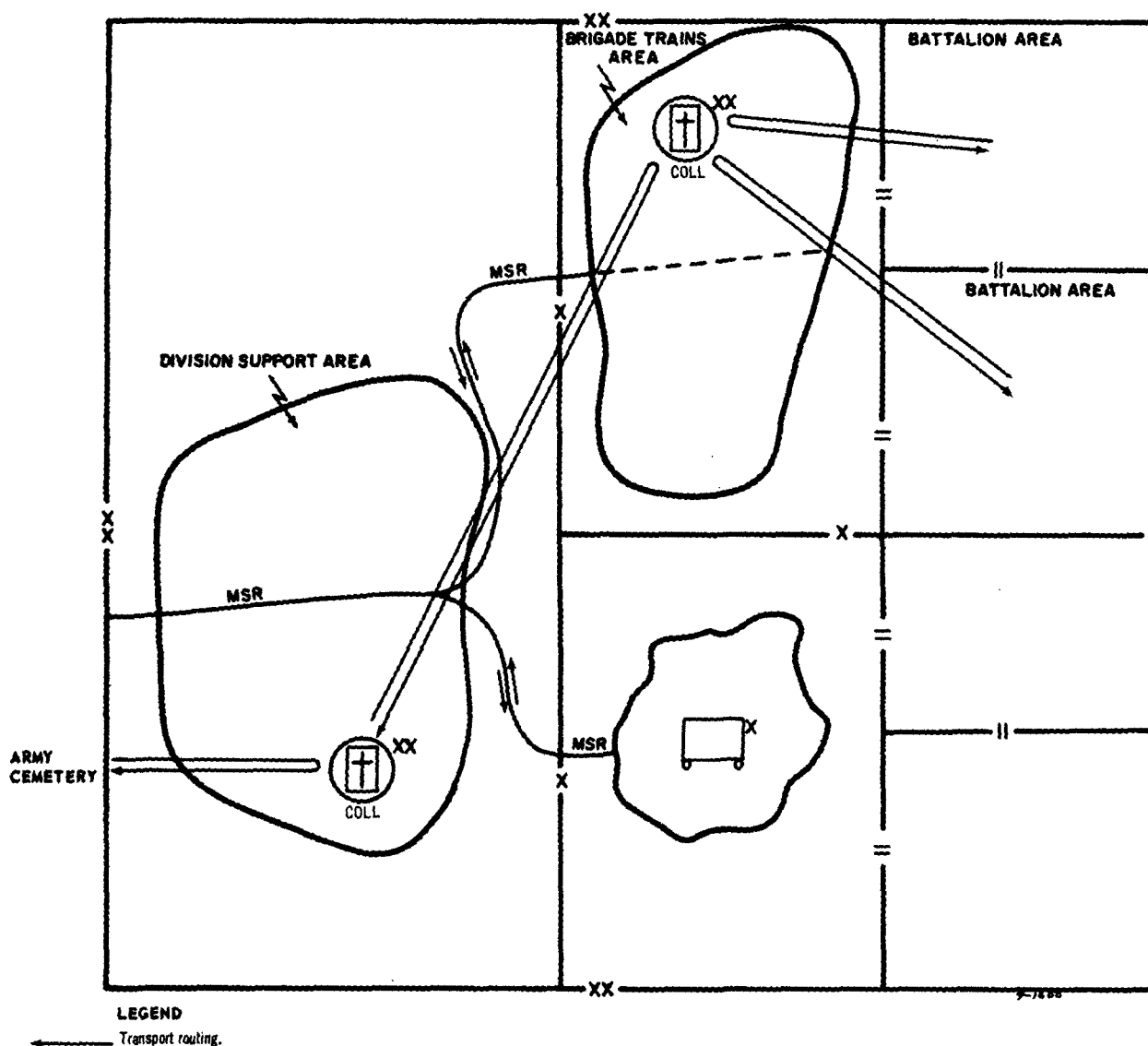


Figure 6-12. Flow diagram for evacuation of deceased personnel.

division supply element in all divisions except the airborne and airmobile.

(1) The division collection, identification, and evacuation section of this platoon operates the division graves registration collecting point. The graves registration collecting point is located a short distance from the main supply route near the appropriate division supply element in the division support area and is isolated from other activities. Evacuation of deceased personnel from division clearing stations to graves registration collecting points is the responsibility of the graves registration platoon.

(2) Collection and evacuation sections of the platoon establish collecting points in the brigade trains area to receive deceased personnel from combat units, identify the remains, and arrange for evacuation to the division graves registration collecting point. Combat units are responsible for the recovery and evacuation of their deceased personnel to the nearest collecting point.

(3) The graves registration platoon provides technical advice and, when possible, assists combat units in evacuation of deceased personnel.

(4) Deceased personnel are identified as early and as completely and as accurately as possible. They are normally evacuated with their effects from forward areas in transportation moving to the rear. Evacuation of deceased personnel from unit aid stations to graves registration collecting points is the responsibility of the unit. In a nuclear situation, special graves registration task groups may be

formed and provided sufficient transportation means to evacuate deceased personnel promptly.

b. Isolated Burials. Isolated burials in the division area are resorted to only as an emergency measure and are fully documented and reported promptly through graves registration channels.

6-18. Captured Materiel

All captured enemy materiel is safeguarded, handled, and reported in accordance with FM 30-5 and FM 30-16. Captured materiel either is evacuated to the nearest captured materiel collecting point or is reported to the division G2 or technical intelligence personnel and safeguarded pending disposition instructions.

a. Ammunition and other items suspected of being dangerous will not be moved. They will be guarded, if practicable, and reported to the DAO.

b. Usable captured materiel may be distributed through normal supply channels on approval of the division commander. Equipment, fuels, lubricants, and ammunition should be inspected for boobytraps and contamination before being issued.

c. Captured medical supplies are processed in accordance with the rules of land warfare set forth in FM 27-10. These supplies are forwarded to medical supply installations before issue. Captured medical supplies are particularly valuable in fulfilling civil affairs requirements and for use by prisoners of war in treating their sick and wounded.

CHAPTER 7

DIRECT SUPPORT MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

7-1. Maintenance Tasks

The maintenance battalion of the division support command performs direct support maintenance on all divisional equipment, except for cryptographic, electrical accounting machine, medical, and airdrop equipment; light textiles; and ammunition. It also performs technical maintenance inspections and provides technical assistance and class IX supply. The exception to the above is in the airmobile division, in which the aircraft maintenance battalion performs class IX supply and direct support maintenance on aircraft, aircraft armament, and avionics and ground-controlled approach equipment. The signal battalion performs direct support maintenance on cryptographic equipment. The administration company performs organizational and direct support maintenance on electrical accounting machine equipment. The medical battalion performs organizational maintenance on medical equipment. The air equipment support company, which is organic to the airborne and airmobile divisions only, performs organizational maintenance on airdrop equipment. The medical depot, medical brigade, field army support command, performs direct support maintenance on medical equipment. The airdrop equipment repair and supply company, field depot, supply and maintenance command, theater army support command, performs direct support maintenance on airdrop equipment.

7-2. Maintenance Battalion

The maintenance battalion is organized, equipped, and trained for close support of divisional combat units. Normally, a forward support company (platoon in the airborne division; detachment in the airmobile division) is placed in support of each brigade and operates in the brigade trains area. This forward sup-

port element can be augmented by elements of the battalion headquarters and light maintenance company and the heavy maintenance company (ground maintenance company in the airborne division) to provide balanced support. Figure 7-1 illustrates the maintenance flow.

a. Duties of Division Maintenance Battalion Commander. The division maintenance battalion commander is responsible for direct support maintenance within the division, except for aircraft, aircraft armament, and avionics and ground-controlled approach equipment in the airmobile division, which is the responsibility of the aircraft maintenance battalion commander. The maintenance battalion commander develops and modifies operational procedures, as necessary, and requires a continuing flow of timely and complete information to enable him and the aircraft maintenance battalion commander to make a continuing assessment of the status of equipment, requirements, and problem areas. He realines missions, as necessary; supervises operations; and exchanges information with higher headquarters, supported units, supporting units, and attached units to facilitate proper direction and emphasis in the maintenance effort.

b. Records and Reports. Details on maintenance records and reports and the maintenance management activities for which they are required are contained in F 29-30, TM 38-750, and TM 38-750-1.

7-3. Repair Parts

The maintenance battalion headquarters and light maintenance company (ground maintenance company in the airborne division) serve as a base of supply for all class IX items, maintenance supplies, and operational readiness float items needed to accomplish the bat-

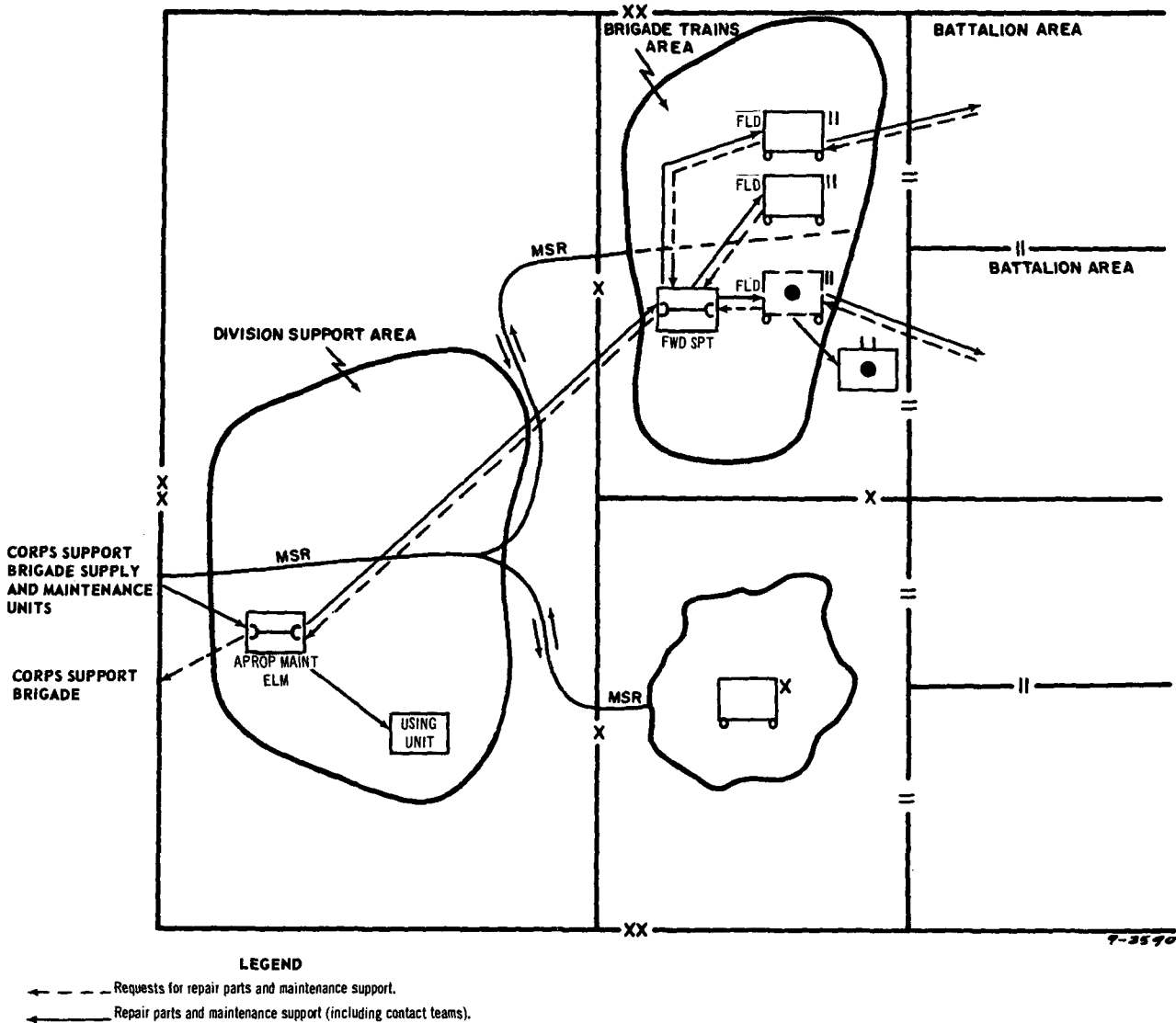


Figure 7-1. Flow diagram for class IX items and maintenance effort (less aircraft items), all divisions.

talion maintenance mission, except for airmobile division aircraft and avionics class IX items, which are supplied by the aircraft maintenance battalion. The maintenance battalion obtains and distributes repair parts and maintenance supplies required by its own maintenance activities. It obtains, stores, maintains, issues, and accounts for operational readiness float items; provides the class IX items and maintenance supplies required by the forward support elements; and issues class IX items

and maintenance supplies to the division and to the attached units it supports. Each forward support element maintains a stock of supplies to support its own maintenance activities and carries a stock of fast-moving class IX items and maintenance supplies for issue to supported units. Direct exchange is used as much as possible.

7-4. Recovery and Evacuation of Materiel

All units are responsible for the recovery and

evacuation of unserviceable and abandoned materiel. Recovered materiel must be protected from deterioration and pilferage and should be evacuated to the nearest collecting point. Maximum use is made of onsite repairs before unserviceable equipment is evacuated. Using units accomplish the recovery and evacuation within their capability and request assistance from the maintenance battalion, when necessary. The physical movement of aircraft is the responsibility of the aircraft maintenance company (aircraft maintenance battalion in the airmobile division).

a. Maintenance Collecting Points. Maintenance collecting points are established in the division area to assist in receipt, segregation, and proper disposition of recovered equipment. Those in the forward areas are operated by the appropriate forward support elements of the maintenance battalion. The main division maintenance collecting point is operated by the headquarters and light maintenance company and the heavy maintenance company (ground maintenance company in the airborne division). All recovered equipment, except aircraft and aircraft items, is evacuated to a maintenance collecting point. Aircraft and aircraft items are evacuated through aircraft maintenance channels.

b. Salvage Collecting Points. The appropriate division supply element is responsible for establishing salvage collecting points. These normally will be in or near the maintenance collecting points. The salvage collecting points assume responsibility for items for which the maintenance battalion does not have maintenance responsibility, for serviceable items to be returned to supply channels, and for scrap material. Physical movement of salvage is not a necessary condition for assumption of control by the salvage collecting points. Serviceable and unserviceable items for which the maintenance battalion is not responsible are evacuated to appropriate division maintenance units for action (e.g., cryptographic items are evacuated to the division signal battalion). Responsibility must be fixed for the security of cryptographic equipment during its delivery to the signal battalion. In the airmobile division, the collection of salvage is similar to

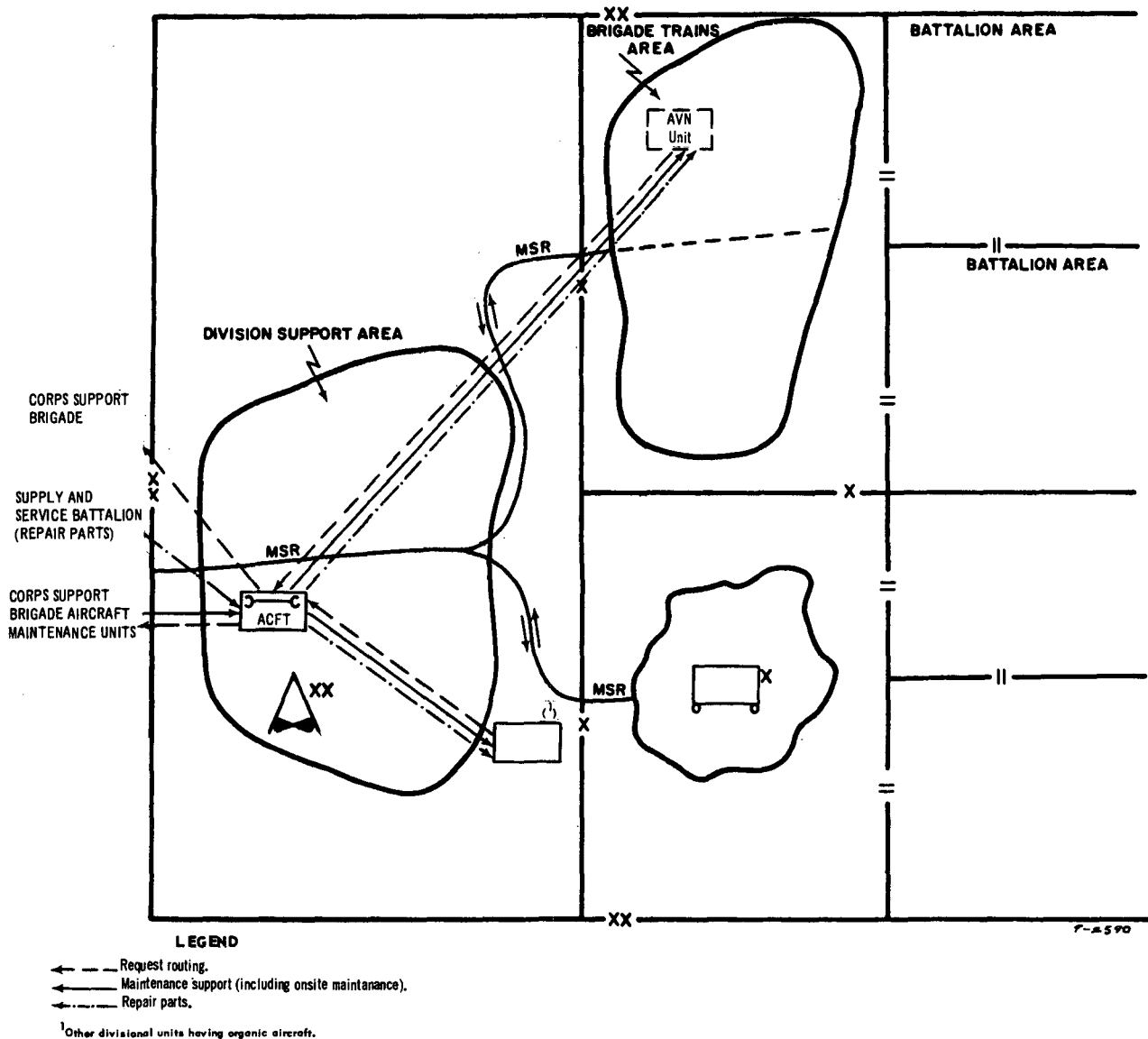
that of other divisions; however, it is accomplished as a low-priority service because the primary means of transportation is aircraft.

7-5. Aircraft Maintenance

Aircraft maintenance support depends on scheduled inspection, prompt repair and adjustment, a responsive repair parts supply system, use of quick-change assemblies, and a responsive operational readiness float. Aircraft maintenance responsibilities within the division encompass organizational and direct support maintenance and class IX supply for aircraft and related items. Organizational maintenance is performed by organic personnel of the unit to which aircraft are assigned. Normally, this work is accomplished at the unit's base airfield, although repair teams may be sent to other airfields or to heliports to perform specific maintenance tasks. Direct support and backup organizational maintenance support are provided by the appropriate aircraft maintenance element at division airfields or on site. These units provide direct support maintenance for aircraft, aircraft armament, and avionics and ground-controlled approach equipment. General support and backup direct support maintenance are provided by the general support aircraft maintenance company, general support maintenance battalion, corps support brigade. Normally, equipment must be evacuated for general support or backup direct support maintenance. A flow diagram for aircraft maintenance support is shown in figure 7-2.

a. Maintenance Inspection. Aircraft maintenance inspections are scheduled at established intervals to provide for systematic observation and examination of equipment. Inspections are scheduled so that the equipment is removed from operational status for the shortest possible time. Detailed information on aircraft maintenance inspection is contained in FM 29-30 and in -20 technical manuals pertaining to each specific type of aircraft. Inspection procedures, policies, and reports are also prescribed in the 750-series Army Regulations and in aviation technical bulletins.

b. Aircraft Class IX Items. The maintenance battalion provides class IX aircraft items in



7-2. Flow diagram for aircraft maintenance support, all divisions.

support of aircraft maintenance for all divisions except the airmobile. The variety and amount of class IX items stocked are held to a minimum consistent with maintenance requirements and the need to maintain airmobility. Each aircraft maintenance company performs its own technical supply mission in accordance with prescribed procedures. Detailed supply procedures are contained in AR 711-16 and FM 29-30.

c. Airmobile Division Aircraft Maintenance Battalion. The airmobile division aircraft maintenance battalion provides aircraft recovery and repair, to include aircraft armament and avionics and ground-controlled approach equipment. The battalion operates from the division base airfield and, if the situation requires, may provide airmobile maintenance teams to support the aviation group and other

elements of the division that operate in forward areas.

(1) *Headquarters and headquarters company.* The aircraft maintenance battalion headquarters and headquarters company is located in the division support area. It provides command, control, staff planning, and administrative supervision of the aircraft maintenance companies of the battalion. It also provides a radar repair section for maintenance of radar, including ground-controlled approach equipment.

(2) *Aircraft maintenance companies.* The four aircraft maintenance companies are the operating units of the battalion. Each company requisitions and issues aircraft class IX items; performs direct support aircraft maintenance, to include avionics and armament; and provides airmobile teams for the onsite repair of downed aircraft. These companies are employed in the division support area and elsewhere near the operating areas of units that have major concentrations of aircraft so that the aircraft can readily be maintained. Aircraft maintenance companies organic to the maintenance battalion, airborne, armored, infantry, and mechanized infantry divisions, are similar in organization and functions but have reduced capabilities.

7-6. Maintenance in Support of Stability Operations

a. Preventive maintenance is vital in areas

where adverse weather and terrain conditions necessitate more than normal maintenance and where supported host country forces are not fully cognizant of the importance of maintenance. Corrective action and followup maintenance inspections may become necessary.

b. Repair teams may accompany combat and combat support units to provide on-the-spot minor repairs and limited direct exchange, to assist units in preparing for operations, and to assist in rapid recovery after operations. In operations in which maintenance elements cannot accompany combat and combat support units, direct exchange of unserviceable items, such as weapons and radios, must be provided for by selected stockage positioned at security posts and combat bases.

(1) Time is necessary before and after each mission to perform repairs and to obtain replacement items.

(2) Maintenance elements must provide rapid support. Emphasis is on replacement of unserviceable items; repair of items are based on the IROAN principle (inspect and repair only as necessary). Operational readiness float and direct exchange stock are planned to insure that only fast-moving, high-mortality, combat-essential items are stocked.

(3) Items that cannot be repaired within the division are evacuated or disposed of as directed. In no case, however, should equipment that can be used, repaired, or cannibalized be permitted to fall into enemy hands.

CHAPTER 8

MEDICAL SERVICE

8-1. Concept

Medical treatment within the division is designed either to return the patient to duty within a short period or to prepare him for further evacuation. If the tactical situation permits, some patients with short-term illnesses may be kept in clearing stations for 2 or 3 days to avoid their loss to the division. Patients are normally evacuated from forward areas by higher echelon medical units. A mobile army surgical hospital normally is located in the division support area to provide an immediate surgery capability.

8-2. Medical Services

The elements of the medical battalion provide close and continuing medical support to units operating in the division area in accordance with the tactical situation (fig. 8-1). The headquarters and support company of the medical battalion operates in the division support area. The medical battalion supports the brigades by placing a medical company in support of, or attached to, each brigade. This medical company is normally located in or near the brigade trains area. The company provides area support besides its brigade support mission. A medical company consists of a company headquarters, a clearing platoon, and an ambulance platoon. The headquarters and support company has a clearing platoon and an ambulance platoon similar in composition to those in the medical company.

a. Each clearing platoon is organized and equipped to establish a division clearing station to receive patients from battalion aid stations. The medical company displaces by establishing a clearing station in the new area and closing the clearing station in the old area when the tactical and medical situations per-

mit. The headquarters and support company clearing platoon may provide a clearing station for the division rear area, reinforce or replace another clearing platoon, provide emergency aid stations for area damage control, or support a separate task force. When the clearing and ambulance elements of the headquarters and support company are committed in a role other than area support to the rear area troops, the division medical battalion must be reinforced by the field army support command (FASCOM) medical brigade.

b. Ambulance platoons transport patients from unit aid stations to the clearing station, or in emergencies to the field army treatment facility supporting the division. Ambulance platoon leaders are responsive to the needs of the unit surgeons in the brigade.

c. Air ambulance elements of the FASCOM medical brigade attached or supporting the division provide aeromedical evacuation support. These medical elements are augmented, when necessary, by the aviation battalion of the infantry and airborne divisions. Requests for aeromedical evacuation should be made by the most expeditious means available.

d. Airmobile division medical service performs the same functions as those indicated above, with the following exceptions:

(1) Medical service in the airmobile division is basically similar to that provided in support of an airborne assault; however, a ground linkup and subsequent ground evacuation will not necessarily occur in airmobile division operations.

(2) The headquarters and support company of the medical battalion is equipped with eight ambulance helicopters to provide aeromedical evacuation and division-wide air crash rescue service. These aircraft evacuate patients to and between medical treatment fa-

ilities established in battalion and brigade trains areas and the division support area. If the situation dictates, evacuation may be direct to FASCOM medical treatment facilities. FASCOM air ambulance elements, augmented, as

necessary, by other available divisional or non-divisional aircraft, provide backup support for aeromedical evacuation missions.

e. For further details on division medical service, see FM 8-15.

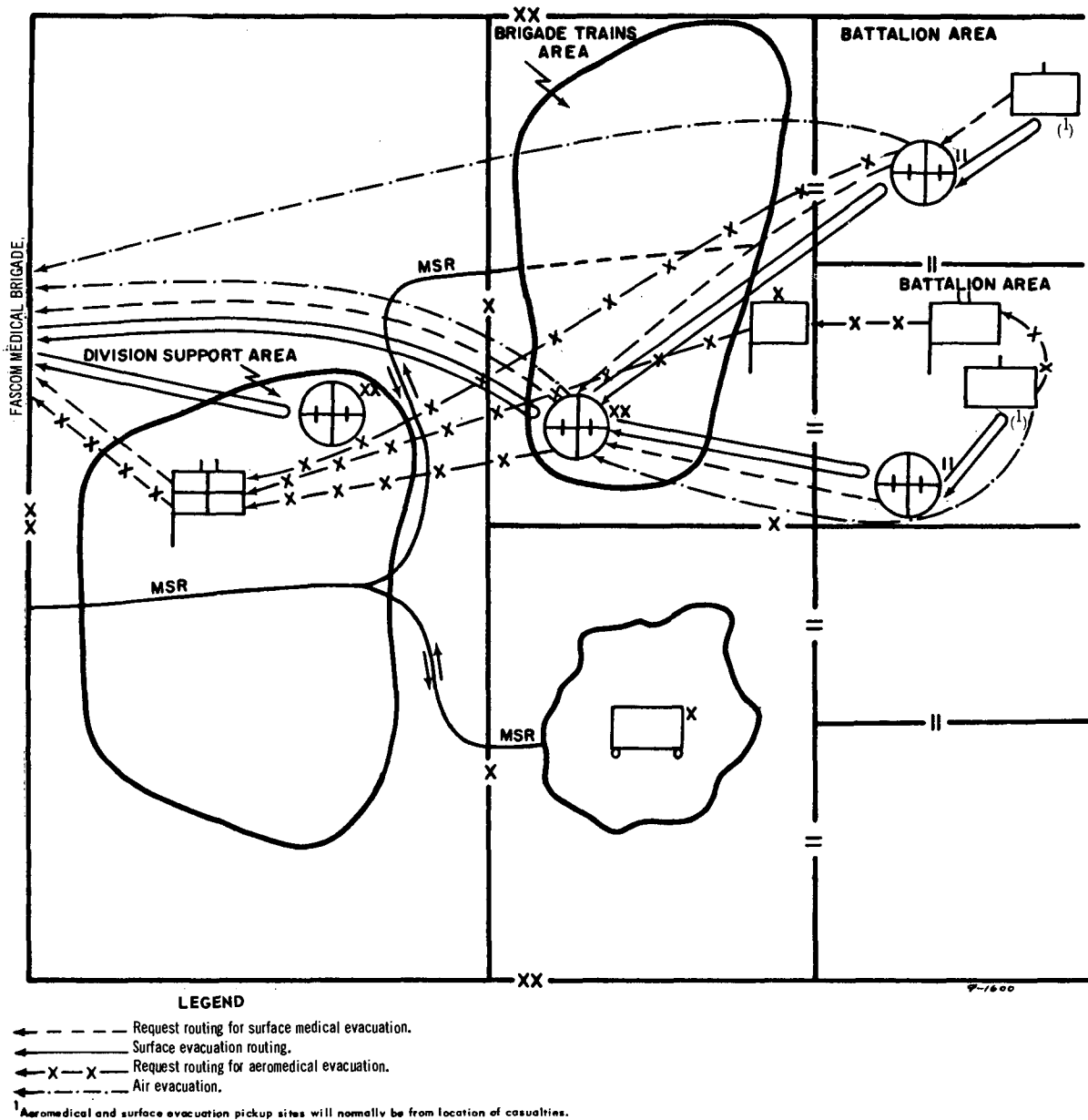


Figure 8-1. Flow diagram for evacuation of patients, all divisions.

CHAPTER 9

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS

Section I. AIRBORNE OPERATIONS

9-1. General

Planning for combat service support of airborne operations is similar to that required for support of other types of combat operations. However, additional considerations affect the development of detailed plans. These considerations include the facilities available for marshaling; the quantities of supplies to be delivered to departure airfields and the time of delivery; the number, size, type, and loading characteristics of available aircraft; the materials-handling equipment available; the distance between departure airfields and drop or landing zones in the objective area; and the characteristics of the proposed airheads, including the road net and storage, air-landing, and other facilities. Other important considerations are the source and duration of automatic followup supply; an estimate of supplies, equipment, manpower, and materials available from local sources in the objective area; the supplies necessary to meet minimum civilian requirements; the climate and weather; the type and availability of transportation within the objective area; and the capabilities and limitations of combat service support elements in departure and objective areas. Support of airborne operations is discussed in FM 57-1 and FM 61-100.

9-2. Echelons

The airborne division support command (DISCOM) normally is divided into three echelons for airborne operations.

a. Assault Echelon. This echelon consists of brigades and attached elements (a detachment from the air equipment support company and a medical company), which enter the airhead under the control of the brigade commander.

The attached elements revert to the control of their parent units when the parent units have established control facilities in the airhead. The DISCOM assault echelon also includes a detachment of the headquarters, headquarters company, and band; the medical battalion (minus); and a detachment of the supply company, which enter the airhead under DISCOM control.

b. Followup Echelon. The bulk of the DISCOM enters the airhead under DISCOM control in the followup echelon. This echelon consists of the headquarters, headquarters company, and band (minus), a detachment of the air equipment support company; the bulk of the maintenance battalion (minus the main support platoon); and the supply company (minus).

c. Rear Echelon. This echelon consists of units not required in the airhead. It normally includes the administration company; the air equipment support company minus attachments; and the main support platoon, maintenance battalion. The rear echelon rejoins the airborne division as soon as practical after linkup or withdrawal.

9-3. Combat Service Support

Considerations that affect combat service support planning in airborne operations are indicated in the subparagraphs below.

a. Class I. All airborne units entering the airhead carry assault and individual combat rations. Combat rations are normally used for followup supply of airborne forces.

b. Class II. Limited amounts of essential class II items are included in accompanying supplies. Minimum stocks of individual clothing and equipment are included in resupply,

to include on-call followup supply, as dictated by the situation.

c. Classes III and IIIA. Vehicles and equipment are enplaned with fuel tanks filled to the safe level (generally three-fourths full). Each vehicle carries additional fuel and lubricants. Initially, fuel and lubricants for vehicles are delivered in small containers (up to 500-gallon collapsible tanks). During later phases of the operation, fuel may be delivered in bulk to the airhead. The supply company maintains the class III reserve in the airhead. The class IIIA supply point and prescribed reserves are located at or near the division airfield.

d. Class IV. Limited class IV supply is brought into the airhead. Class IV supplies necessary to support the operation can be reduced by careful selection of drop and assault landing zones to reduce the requirement for construction equipment and materials. Local resources are exploited to the maximum extent possible.

e. Class V.

(1) The amount and type of assault class V supply vary with each operation. A unit prescribed load is designated for each operation.

(2) Followup supply includes required types of class V supply. The enemy situation in the airhead frequently requires changes in the amounts and types of followup supply planned for delivery.

9-4. Maintenance

Airborne operations generally are of short duration and are based on withdrawal of the force after mission accomplishment or linkup with advancing ground forces. Assault forces participating in these operations are expected to be logistically self-sustaining for short periods (2 to 3 days). Before an operation, repair parts stocks are brought to the desired levels; equipment is replaced, as necessary; and intensive maintenance support is provided to insure that all equipment is in the best possible condition. Organizational maintenance elements enter the airhead with the prescribed load of repair parts. Forward support platoons of the ground maintenance company carry a 3-day stockage of fast-moving class IX items. Unserviceable items requiring general support maintenance are evacuated by air when available air transportation is not required for more critical evacuation missions (e.g., evacuation of wounded). Class VII and IX items are delivered to the airhead by airdrop or air landing. Requirements for critical class IX items are satisfied, to the extent practicable, by controlled cannibalization of unserviceable items designated for evacuation. Unserviceable items that cannot be evacuated, and when linkup with friendly forces is not anticipated, are stripped of critically needed items and destroyed to the extent necessary to make them militarily useless.

Section II. STABILITY OPERATIONS

9-5. General

Stability operations are those types of internal defense and internal development operations and assistance provided by the Armed Forces to maintain, restore, or establish a climate of order within which responsible government can function effectively and without which progress cannot be achieved. Stability operations include advisory assistance operations, tactical operations, civil affairs/psychological operations (PSYOP), show-of-force deployments, peacekeeping missions, and other military operations designed to foster growth and to forestall or resolve internal conflict

within a nation. In such situations, the activities of divisional, including DISCOM, units may be made more difficult than in limited and general war by the necessity to conform to treaty agreements and host country laws and customs. Under these circumstances, the assignment of a trained civil affairs/PSYOP officer (S5) may be required, and should be requested, as an augmentation before commitment in a stability operation environment. In some situations, combat service support is made difficult by limitations that are essentially peacetime restrictions. Certain items of supply, such as artillery ammunition, may be

difficult to program because of the vagueness of the particular situation or the lack of information regarding the type of operation the force may conduct. An additional logistic burden may be caused by the requirements for class X items for civic action operations. Stability operation activities of the DISCOM are coordinated with the division assistant chief of staff, civil affairs/PSYOP (G5), and civil affairs units in the area.

9-6. Combat Service Support

Certain aspects of combat service support for stability operations require special consideration. Each stability operation mission must be analyzed from the standpoint of force requirements, possible duration and dispersion or concentration of forces. If the division is relatively concentrated, the combat service support problem is lessened. When divisional elements are widely deployed, the distances involved may present conflicting requirements for transportation and security. The desirability of concentrating to facilitate security of DISCOM units and supplies is balanced against the requirement to disperse supply points and maintenance units to provide more readily available support. When feasible, the division should establish only one base camp for use by all divisional units. During stability operations, specific limitations may be placed on the use of host country roads, buildings, railroads, airspace, installations, and terrain. Limitations on security forces and transportation may be controlling factors.

a. Planning must take into consideration the requirements for rear area protection, with particular emphasis on insurgent activities.

b. DISCOM units and supplies are located to support known and contingent operational requirements and to lessen the need for major relocation to support the various operation plans.

c. When insurgent forces are active against division lines of communications and employment of aircraft is not feasible, combat units may be required to provide supply convoy escort. DISCOM personnel must be well trained in counterambush techniques.

d. DISCOM units are capable of providing some support to civic action projects under-

taken by the people of the host country. In time of emergency or disaster, DISCOM units are capable of providing the population limited supplies of food and clothing and medical treatment and evacuation.

9-7. Operations Against Insurgent Forces

a. General. In operations against insurgent forces, combat service support installations are located where they can best support the combat elements of the division and, at the same time be afforded the security of a fixed base. Ground lines of communications must be secured, or air lines of communications must be capable of supporting DISCOM requirements. Supply and maintenance elements must be capable of moving with and supporting the combat elements of the division during operations against the insurgent infrastructure, insurgent guerrillas, and insurgent main forces in areas of responsibility near, or at a distance from, the division or brigade base complex. Coordination will be required with the division G5, collocated civil affairs units, and other U.S. agencies to plan for use of, to obtain, and to distribute special supplies for support of civic action programs.

(1) The terrain in which insurgent forces locate their redoubts and safe areas normally is accessible only for dismounted or airmobile operations. Maximum use is made of air resupply and evacuation. Consideration should be given to recruiting local labor for porters or procuring pack animals indigenous to the area for carrying supplies.

(2) A constant concern in operations against insurgent forces is the security of division, brigade, and battalion base areas. Insurgent forces are adept at infiltration and capable of conducting raids and attacks against these installations. DISCOM units are trained to provide their own local security.

b. Combat Service Support. Operations against insurgent forces involve specific support considerations not normally associated with general war operations. These considerations include developing, improving, and maintaining base camp complexes; centralizing supply and maintenance activities in division and brigade base camps; depending on air lines of

communications; and increasing use of airmobile operations against insurgent forces.

(1) Combat service support varies from that provided in other types of operations. The DISCOM must develop plans that provide for—

(a) Supporting reinforced brigades on independent missions. The type and amount of combat service support provided the reinforced brigade are determined by the mission, the size of the force the distances from combat service support bases, and the time length of the operation. Construction of airstrips and heliports may be required to provide support for battalion bases and deep patrol actions.

(b) Overcoming distances and bypassing barriers and known or suspected concentrations of insurgent forces.

(c) Deploying its elements effectively to support a highly mobile reserve in dispersed areas.

(d) Maintaining a rapid tempo of operations.

(e) Operating from widely dispersed bases and supporting the radical expansion of the division area of influence.

(f) Supporting operations in difficult terrain independent of surface routes of communication.

(g) Supporting long-range patrols.

(h) Supporting host country forces and other allies, as required, by furnishing mobile training teams, advisory assistance, medical aid, all classes of supply, transportation, and maintenance.

(i) Conducting civic action and PSYOP as required, in coordination with the division G5, collocated civil affairs units, host country agencies and other in-country U.S. governmental agencies.

(j) Participating in joint and combined operations, as directed.

(2) DISCOM functions are centralized in division and brigade base areas to provide security and to insure high standards of combat service support. However contact teams may be required to move with and support battalions during tactical operations.

(3) Security of combat support installations and airfields is critical in an insurgent war environment. Airmobile units may be required to secure widely dispersed installations. Planning should include the programing of sensitive or high-priority cargo by air and the delivery of other supplies by well-guarded convoys. Attempts should be made to plan return loads, such as items requiring repair, to preclude empty aircraft returning to airfields or heliports.

(a) Each unit commander is responsible for his own local security and for defense against insurgent action. Additional security may be provided by locating combat service support installations within tactical unit bases. Special consideration must be given to protection of sensitive and critical supplies and munitions.

(b) Military police can provide advice on physical security measures and can provide escorts and additional security for convoys (AR 190-60 and FM 19-30). U.S. combat units and trained host country forces may also provide security of combat service support installations.

(c) Because guerrilla forces generally live off the land, special precautions must be taken to prevent them from controlling indigenous facilities and from capturing or confiscating friendly supplies and ammunition.

Section III. JUNGLE OPERATIONS

9-8. General

The special conditions that affect combat service support in jungle operations limit the extent of the operations, the rate of ground movement, and the strength of forces employed. The availability of airfields, landing zones, roads, and waterways; the density of natural growth; the season and the weather;

and the general terrain conditions directly influence the type of transportation that can be used and, consequently, the functioning of the combat service support system. Combat service support requirements must be anticipated in advance of actual needs, and detailed planning must provide for efficient use of all available transportation facilities. All classes of supply

must be closely supervised to exclude surplus and nonessential items. For details on jungle operations, see FM 31-30.

9-9. Combat Service Support

Because of the lack of routes of communication and the difficulties involved in constructing roads and trails, transportation, resupply, and maintenance are major problems in jungle operations. Requirements for all classes of supply are affected by jungle conditions.

a. Class I and Water. Class I supplies for jungle operations consist primarily of nonperishable, canned, dried, or dehydrated items rather than perishable rations. Packaged rations (meal, combat, individual; or small detachment ration), rather than type B rations, and *Class I and Water* to units conducting operations in jungle conditions. *Class I and Water* discipline is required for operations in jungle conditions. *Class I and Water* operations require adequate water, difficult terrain, and difficult movement of troops. *Class I and Water* and VIII supplies are required for medical supplies. *Class I and Water* supplies of this nature are required in addition to the supplies required in adequate resupply.

c. Classes III and IIIA. The requirements for class III supplies are not so great as in other types of operations because fewer ground vehicles are used; however, class III distribution points will be established. Class IIIA supplies are required in greater quantities than in other types of operations because of the greater reli-

ance on airmobility. Units may have difficulty in establishing class IIIA distribution and refueling points because of the lack of suitable landing areas.

d. Classes IV and VII. Normal class IV and VII authorizations may be supplemented by additional allowances.

e. Class V. Class V supplies, because of their weight and bulk, often present the most difficult resupply problem. Resupply by air, close control of ammunition expenditures, and careful selection and employment of appropriate weapons for fire missions offer solutions.

9-10. Transportation of Supplies

The use of all means of transportation is considered for combat service support in jungle operations. Army helicopters normally airlift supplies to units. Waterborne transportation is often an economical means of supply when airfields and landing zones are not available for air transportation. Supplies transported over waterways are less susceptible to loss or damage than those transported by ground transportation. Wheeled transportation generally is impracticable, except on roads. Construction of roads or improvement of existing trails to accommodate vehicles larger than 1/4-ton trucks is normally impractical.

9-11. Maintenance

Maintenance requirements, especially for aircraft and electronic equipment, are increased in jungle environments because of high temperatures and humidity.

Section IV. MOUNTAIN OPERATIONS

9-12. General

Providing combat service support is more difficult in mountain operations than in more conventional types of terrain. Time and space factors vary constantly with the configuration of the terrain, the altitude, the scarcity of airfields and roads, and the season. Generally, additional time must be allowed for movement of troops and supplies. Distance is measured in time rather than in kilometers.

9-13. Combat Service Support

Because of the difficulty of surface movement in mountain operations, transportation and resupply operations are major problems. Air supply or resupply is by cargo helicopters, parachute drop, or freedrop. However, unpredictable weather and air currents, cloud-covered peaks, and lack of emergency landing areas may cause delays or make supply by air hazardous. Moreover, the reduced air density limits the al-

lowable cargo load of all aircraft. Computation of supply requirements must be made early in mountain operations because of the time needed for movement of supplies along mountain routes. For additional considerations affecting combat service support in mountain operations, see FM 31-72.

a. Class I and Water. Combat rations and small detachment rations are normally used, but at least one hot meal per day should be served, if possible. Hot meals are prepared in rear areas and brought forward by surface or air transportation means. Although sources of untreated water may be readily available, delivery of potable water to units will necessitate allocation of transportation means not normally required.

b. Classes II, IV, and VII. Special clothing and equipment usually are needed for mountain operations. Unusual amounts of construction materials may be required. For detailed information, see TM 10-275.

c. Classes III and IIIA. Fuel requirements must be carefully estimated and adequate resupply planned. Class III requirements should decrease; however, class IIIA requirements should increase.

d. Class V. Ammunition dumps must be established well forward and kept relatively close to the frontlines to reduce delay in resupply.

9-14. Transportation of Supplies

Transportation of supplies presents major problems in mountain operations. Although the existing road net must be used to the maximum extent possible, surface transportation means may be insufficient to provide resupply to all units of the division. Local hire of indigenous personnel to act as porters and transportation by pack animals may be required. Air resupply will be used to a greater extent than in other types of operations. There will also be a greater requirement for aircraft in combat support operations (e.g., emplacement of vehicular-mounted radios, emplacement of artillery pieces, transportation of troops).

9-15. Maintenance

Initial consideration of maintenance may indicate a reduction of requirements. Although surface means of transportation may not be used to the extent that they are used in other types of operations, the difficult terrain to be traversed will place additional maintenance burdens on the DISCOM. Aircraft will be used to the maximum extent possible, and maintenance requirements of these vehicles will increase. The increase in maintenance requirements, coupled with scarcity of suitable work areas and difficulty of evacuation, may require a proportionately larger percentage of onsite repairs by mobile repair teams.

Section V. COLD WEATHER OPERATIONS

9-16. General

The division must overcome the many problems inherent in cold weather operations. The unusual weather and terrain conditions in cold weather areas make the problems of supply, evacuation, transportation, and services more difficult and more time consuming than in other types of operations. Time and space factors vary with the terrain, the climate, and the season. Because of the environment, more time must be allowed for movement of supplies and troops. For further information on cold weather operations, see FM 31-71.

9-17. Combat Service Support

Commanders must issue their orders early to allow adequate time for movement of supplies and equipment. Detailed combat service support planning is required. Medical support is crucial in cold weather operations. Adequate support must be provided troops to insure their survival and comfort as well as their resupply in combat. Plans should include considerations for special rations, fuel, clothing, sleeping gear, tentage, mountain gear, winter equipment, repair parts, and ammunition, as appropriate. Consideration must be given to the

greatly increased consumption of petroleum, oils, and lubricants and the requirements for special fuels and lubricants.

a. Class I and Water. Although combat or small detachment rations may be used, units should be served hot meals, prepared from type A or B rations, whenever possible. Besides hot meals, hot soups and hot drinks should be made available between the normally scheduled meals. The caloric requirements of troops operating in extremely cold temperatures are higher than for troops operating in temperate climates. Sources of water are normally readily available. Individuals and small units may be required to melt snow and ice to provide potable water.

b. Classes II, IV, and VII. Resupply of class II, IV, and VII items follows conventional procedures. Additionally, exchange of individual and organizational cold weather equipment, such as skis, snowshoes, crampons, cargo sleds, snow removal equipment, for summer gear in the summer, and conversely in the winter, presents a major logistic problem. To guarantee an uninterrupted operation, careful planning is mandatory, to include a schedule for gradual exchange and shipment or storage of the equipment, as dictated by the tactical situation and seasonal transition.

c. Classes III and IIIA. Fuel consumption increases throughout the area of operations. Use of air transportation increases, causing greater consumption of class IIIA supplies. Consumption of fuel for heating increases to a point representing a major problem area.

d. Class V. Class V supplies, because of their weight and bulk, often present a difficult resupply problem. Resupply by air, close control

of ammunition expenditures, and careful selection and employment of appropriate weapons for fire missions offer possible solutions.

9-18. Transportation of Supplies

Transportation of supplies in cold weather operations presents major problems and requires either corps support brigade forward supply installations or transportation augmentation to the DISCOM. The fluid nature of cold weather operations and the lack of an adequate road net preclude establishment of large supply installations in forward areas. These, in turn, produce extensive turnaround times when only large supply complexes far to the rear are used.

9-19. Maintenance

Maintenance during cold weather operations must receive special command attention because of the many problems and difficulties encountered in carrying out maintenance activities in an extremely cold environment, and frequently because of actual dependence on vehicles and other mechanical equipment for human survival. Damage to such equipment and components due to improper operation and handling as well as inadequate maintenance is much more likely in an arctic environment. Continuing emphasis must, therefore, be placed on proper training and practices in the use and organizational maintenance of materiel. Direct support maintenance stresses onsite repair by maintenance contact teams, where possible. Maintenance shelters and heavy-duty heaters are required. Normal maintenance and repair time for given tasks are often greatly increased as a result of climatic effects on maintenance.

Section VI. DESERT OPERATIONS

9-20. General

Desert operations are characterized by rapid movement and wide frontages. The effectiveness of a division in the desert depends, to a large extent, on the supplies and transportation available. An important factor of combat service support in the desert is the reduction of supply and resupply requirements to essential

mission items because of distance and transportation problems. Desert operations cause an increase in consumption rates for certain types of supplies, such as lightweight clothing, water, petroleum products, and camouflage nets. For additional information on desert operations, see FM 31-25.

9-21. Combat Service Support

Each commander must estimate his immediate needs and plan for requirements at increased distances. As supply distances increase, the turnaround time for transportation also increases.

a. Class I and Water. Commanders should check rations closely, because caloric needs are less in the extreme desert heat. A critical factor in desert operations is the lack of water; water sources are few and they often contain harmful mineral salts. Providing water by air transportation increases the daily resupply tonnage weight requirement by approximately 24 pounds per man.

b. Classes II, IV, and VII. Requirements for class II, IV, and VII supplies must be determined carefully to insure that an adequate supply of special clothing communication equipment, and special equipment is available when and where required.

c. Classes III and IIIA. Requirements for class III and IIIA supply and resupply are increased because of the great distances involved. Increases in fuel authorizations and transportation are required.

d. Class V. Expenditure of ammunition must be carefully controlled because of the increased transportation requirements in moving ammunition over greater distances.

9-22. Transportation of Supplies

Transportation of supplies in desert operations presents major problems and requires either corps support brigade forward supply installations or transportation augmentation to the DISCOM. The fluid nature of desert operations precludes establishment of large supply installations in forward areas. This, in turn, pro-

duces extensive turnaround times when only large supply complexes far to the rear are used. The scarcity of water in desert operations creates additional tonnages of supplies that must be transported.

9-23. Maintenance

Maintenance is vital in desert operations. Long supply lines and minimum stocks on hand increase the time needed to obtain replacement items. The mobility of a unit in desert operations depends on the effectiveness of unit maintenance of aircraft and ground vehicles. Factors should receive special consideration are given in the subparagraphs below.

a. Servicing of Equipment. Maintenance shelters should be provided to protect mechanics from prolonged exposure to the sun and to prevent overheating of the tools and equipment with which mechanics work. Particular care must be taken to keep exposed parts of equipment free of sand and dust. Increased emphasis must be placed at the organizational level on operator maintenance and servicing.

(1) *Overheating.* Overheating is one of the major problems in desert operations and causes severe damage to vehicle engines. Vehicle and generator cooling systems should be flushed and cleaned frequently.

(2) *Air cleaner.* Air cleaner maintenance is essential in desert operations to prolong engine life. (In historical desert campaigns, air cleaners sometimes had to be cleaned hourly.)

(3) *Tires.* The heat, sand, and rough ground in the desert shorten tire life.

b. Class IX Items. Vehicle repair parts are needed in much greater quantities than in other types of operations.

c. Weapons. Windblown sand damages weapons. Extra precautions must be taken to keep weapons clean.

Section VII. AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

9-24. General

Combat service support for amphibious operations is characterized by the need for concurrent, parallel, and detailed planning by all participating forces. Combat service support plans must be flexible because of the unforeseen con-

tingencies that may confront the attacking forces from lack of prior contact with the enemy.

9-25. Combat Service Support

Initially, the landing force must rely on forces

afloat to provide continuing and coordinated combat service support during that period in which the combat service support is primarily ship based. As the landing force advances, supply points are established on the beaches. After the assault force has advanced and enlarged the beachhead, distribution points for each class of supply are established on the beach. Planning must provide for rapid development of airstrips and heliports to support airmobile operations over extended distances, immediate construction of terminals for air and surface lines of communications, and increased stock levels to compensate for interruption of construction or delivery of supplies during the consolidation phase. As the beachhead continues to be expanded and the landing force moves farther inland, normal land operations and combat service support functions are resumed. For further discussion of amphibious operations, see FM 31-11 and FM 31-12.

a. Class I. Combat and small detachment rations are normally carried in the assault landing. As soon as possible thereafter, at least one hot meal per day should be served. Once a firm beachhead has been established, provision of class I supplies reverts to conventional procedures.

b. Classes II, IV, VII, and VIII. Initially, class VII and VIII supplies have a higher priority than class II and IV supplies. Once a

firm beachhead has been established, supply availability increases and conventional procedures for obtaining class II, IV, VII, and VIII supplies are instituted.

c. Classes III and IIIA. All vehicle fuel tanks are topped off before the assault landing. Thereafter, barges containing class III and IIIA supplies are anchored off the landing beaches for resupply. Once the beachhead has been sufficiently enlarged, temporary fuel dumps are established ashore and conventional procedures for obtaining class III and IIIA supplies are instituted.

d. Class V. Ammunition dumps are established ashore as soon as possible. Turnaround time for resupply is short.

9-26. Transportation of Supplies

Supplies are transported to the beach according to a prearranged schedule. Once supply points are established ashore, conventional supply procedures and transportation requirements are in effect.

9-27. Maintenance

Maintenance requirements for amphibious operations are conventional in nature, with the exception of the initial deprocessing on the beach. This maintenance prepares the vehicles for sustained operations on land and precludes damage from immersion in salt water.

Section VIII. RIVERINE WARFARE

9-28. General

Riverine warfare is conducted in an environment characterized by periodic inundations; a road net that is either inadequate, nonexistent, or controlled by the enemy; and an extensive network of rivers and canals. Air lines of communications and existing waterways provide the primary routes of movement both for supply and resupply operations and troop movements. Army and Navy forces, conduct operations in the area, using the capabilities of each Service to the maximum. Two types of bases may be used to support combat operations—land and afloat. When the land-based type of support is used, resupply follows conventional

procedures. When the afloat-based concept is used, all resupply and maintenance facilities are on naval watercraft, to include troop billets. In both types of support, supplies are delivered by air, land, and water craft to using units. For further details on riverine warfare and operations, see FM 31-75 (TEST).

9-29. Combat Service Support

Combat service support of riverine warfare follows conventional procedures, as modified by the existing situation. Additional combat service support must be provided naval forces operating in conjunction with Army forces. Units are located in base camps, land or afloat based,

for extended periods, and combat service support requirements during these periods approximate garrison requirements.

a. Class I and Water. During periods when units are located in base camps, type A or B rations are used. When combat operations are being conducted, type A or B rations are used, when feasible; combat or small detachment rations are used at other times. When units are land based, potable water may be provided by the engineer battalion or naval forces, or both. When units are afloat based, naval forces provide all potable water. During combat operations, potable water is critical and may have to be transported to using units.

b. Classes II, IV, VI, and VII. Supply of class II, IV, VI, and VII items follows conventional procedures in riverine warfare. Additional requirements for assault boats, outboard motors, and other items of assault river-crossing equipment must be provided. Greater than normal amounts of temporary bridging equipment may be required.

c. Classes III and IIIA. Procedures for class III and IIIA resupply follow conventional patterns. Increased use of aircraft for combat support and combat service support will cause additional requirements for class IIIA supplies. Plans for class III resupply must include support of naval forces.

d. Class V. Procedures for resupply of class V items follow conventional patterns. Plans include resupply of naval forces providing fire

support to Army forces during combat operations. Large tonnage resupply for fire support provided by Army and naval forces is normally conducted in base camps.

9-30. Transportation of Supplies

In riverine warfare, Navy watercraft are a primary means to move large tonnages of all classes of supply. This is particularly applicable to resupply of base camps. During combat operations, all means of transportation are used to resupply units—air, land, and water. Urgently needed items, light in weight and small in bulk, can be most efficiently delivered by aircraft. Absence of roads may preclude resupply by land vehicles. The LARC-V can be used extensively for resupply operations and does not require an extensive, secure road net. The amphibian capability of this vehicle not only permits use of waterways as the primary route of movement, but permits unit distribution of supplies.

9-31. Maintenance

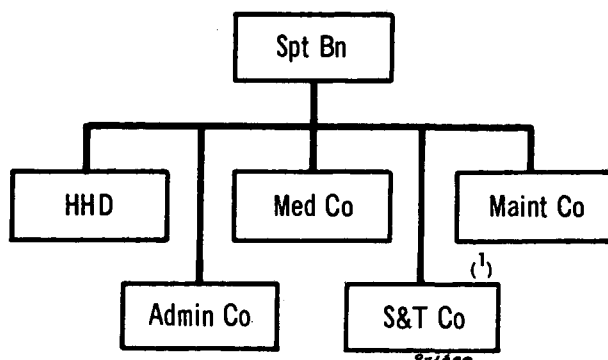
Maintenance requirements, especially for aircraft and electronic equipment, are increased in a riverine environment because of high temperatures and humidity. Work areas for maintenance units in an afloat base also may be extremely limited. One factor that may partially negate this problem is the absence of sustained combat operations in a riverine environment.

CHAPTER 10

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT IN SEPARATE BRIGADES

10-1. General

Separate brigades may be assigned to a field army of a corps, or they may be employed independently by the theater commander. The separate brigade is self-sustaining, containing organic combat, combat support, and combat service support elements. The combat service support elements in each brigade are in the support battalion, which provides direct support supply; maintenance; and medical, administrative, and miscellaneous services to all organic and attached elements of the brigade.



¹Supply and service company in the airborne brigade.

Figure 10-1. Support battalion, separate airborne, armored, infantry, and mechanized infantry brigades.

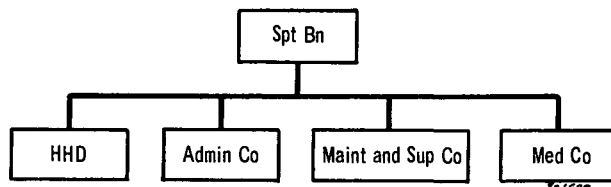


Figure 10-2. Support battalion, separate light infantry brigade.

10-2. Organization of the Support Battalion

The organization of the separate brigade support battalion is shown in figures 10-1 and 10-2.

10-3. Employment of the Support Battalion

a. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment. This detachment provides command and control of the support battalion and normal supporting units. The brigade logistics staff officer (S4) has staff responsibility for logistic planning. The support battalion commander has responsibilities similar to those of a division support command (DISCOM) commander. He is the principal combat service support operator of the brigade and executes the brigade logistic plan. The battalion has a staff whose functions and responsibilities are similar to those of the DISCOM staff. The functions and responsibilities of the brigade supply officer are similar to those of the division supply officer in the DISCOM. Ammunition personnel, with functions and responsibilities similar to those of a division ammunition section, are organic to the detachment. The detachment is not administratively self-sufficient and must satellite itself on another battalion element for messing. The communication section provides the detachment with internal communications, but the detachment must rely on supporting field army communication elements for communications to higher logistic headquarters. Within the support battalion of the separate airborne brigade there are no transportation personnel in the brigade supply office. A separate section in the detachment headquarters consolidates battalion transport requirements for transmission to and coordination with the brigade S4.

b. Administration Company. The administration company serves as a carrier unit that furnishes support for certain elements of the special staff. It provides personnel and administrative support for the brigade, including centralized personnel service for all organic or attached units of the brigade and a capability for replacement support. The unit depends on the support battalion for communications, direct support maintenance, and medical service. When located outside of the brigade area, the company depends on field army communication support to enter the brigade administration/logistics net or the army area communication system.

c. Medical Company. The medical company contains a company headquarters, an ambulance platoon, and a clearing platoon to provide direct support medical service to the brigade. The medical company provides essentially the same support as that of a DISCOM medical company.

d. Supply and Transport Company. The supply and transport company (supply and service company in the airborne brigade; maintenance and supply company in the light infantry brigade) provides the brigade and attached units all classes of supply, except for ammunition, cryptomaterial, medical equipment, and repair parts. (The supply and service company of the airborne brigade provides ammunition.) The company provides graves registration service, clothing exchange and bath services, map supply, and salvage collection. It also provides and operates ground transportation, as required, and makes unit distribution of supplies, when requested and authorized. Additionally, it maintains and transports the brigade reserve of supplies for which the unit is responsible. The supply and service company in the air-

borne brigade and the maintenance and supply company in the light infantry brigade have no organic transport capability. The supply and service company of the airborne brigade furnishes air-drop equipment and assistance in packing, rigging, and loading of supplies for air delivery.

e. Maintenance Company. The maintenance company provides command, administration, and technical supervision of the separate brigade's maintenance activities. It furnishes direct support maintenance and technical assistance to all elements of the brigade, excluding ammunition; medical, cryptographic and air-drop equipment; and light textiles.

10-4. Combat Service Support Operations

Generally, the elements of the support battalion are employed similarly to those of the DISCOM.

a. During tactical operations, the brigade trains normally are under the tactical control of the support battalion commander. He allocates areas within brigade trains to support battalion units and to maneuver battalion field trains. He coordinates local security measures for the trains area. Security is principally through disposition of units, provision of local security by each separate element of the trains, and coordination with the brigade operations and training officer (S3) for combat elements in the event the trains are subjected to an enemy attack beyond their defensive capability.

b. When the brigade is required to echelon the brigade trains, the forward echelon is an extension of the trains area and remains under the control of the support battalion commander.

APPENDIX A

REFERENCES

The references listed below should be checked frequently for the latest changes or revisions relating to material covered in this manual.

A-1. Army Regulations

AR 190-60	Physical Security Standards for Nuclear Weapons.
AR 320-5	Dictionary of United States Army Terms (Short Title: AD).
AR 320-50	Authorized Abbreviations and Brevity Codes.
AR 638-30	Graves Registration Organization and Functions in Support of Major Military Operations.
AR 711-16	DSU/Installation Stock Control and Supply Procedures (Army Field Stock Control System).

A-2. Department of the Army Pamphlets

DA Pam 310-series	Military Publications Indexes.
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A-3. Field Manuals

FM 3-12	Operational Aspects of Radiological Defense.
FM 8-15	Medical Service in Divisions, Separate Brigades, and the Armored Cavalry Regiment.
FM 8-16	Medical Service, Field Army.
FM 10-60	Supply of Subsistence in a Theater of Operations.
FM 10-63	Handling of Deceased Personnel in Theaters of Operations.
FM 11-50	Signal Battalion, Armored, Infantry, and Infantry (Mechanized) Divisions.
FM 11-57	Signal Battalion, Airborne Division.
FM 16-5	The Chaplain.
FM 19-30	Physical Security.
FM 21-11	First Aid for Soldiers.
FM 21-40	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense.
FM 21-41	Soldier's Handbook for Defense Against Chemical and Biological Operations and Nuclear Warfare.
FM 23-65	Browning Machine Gun, Caliber .50, Heavy Barrel, M2.
FM 27-10	The Law of Land Warfare.
FM 29-20	Maintenance Management in Theaters of Operation.
FM 29-22	Maintenance Battalion and Company Operations (Nondivisional).
FM 29-30	Maintenance Battalion and Company Operations in Divisions and Separate Brigades.
FM 29-45	General Support Supply and Service in the Field Army.
FM 29-50	Supply and Services in Divisions and Separate Brigades.

FM 30-5	Combat Intelligence.
FM 30-16	Technical Intelligence.
FM 31-11	Doctrine for Amphibious Operations.
FM 31-12	Army Forces in Amphibious Operations (The Army Landing Force).
FM 31-25	Desert Operations.
FM 31-30	Jungle Training and Operations.
FM 31-71	Northern Operations.
FM 31-72	Mountain Operations.
FM 31-75	Riverine Operations.
(TEST)	
FM 33-1	Psychological Operations—U.S. Army Doctrine.
FM 33-5	Psychological Operations—Techniques and Procedures.
FM 41-10	Civil Affairs Operations.
FM 55-46	Army Air Transport Operations.
FM 61-100	The Division.
FM 100-10	Combat Service Support.
FM 101-5	Staff Officers' Field Manual—Staff Organization and Procedure.
FM 101-31-1	Staff Officers' Field Manual—Nuclear Weapons Employment Doctrine and Procedures.
FM 101-40	Armed Forces Doctrine for Chemical and Biological Weapons Employment and Defense.

A-4. Technical Manuals

TM 3-220	Chemical, Biological, and Radiological (CBR) Decontamination.
TM 5-700	Field Water Supply.
TM 8-285	Treatment of Chemical Agent Casualties.
TM 10-275	Cold Weather Clothing and Sleeping Equipment.
TM 38-750	Army Equipment Record Procedures.
TM 38-750-1	Maintenance Management—Field Command Procedures.

APPENDIX B

EXAMPLE OF REAR AREA SECURITY ANNEX TO TACTICAL
STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURE

(Classification)

_____ Armd DISCOM
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
1 October 19_____

Annex ____ (Rear Area Security) to Tactical SOP

1. () PURPOSE

a. This annex establishes procedures for RAS planning and operations within the division support area.

b. Subordinate unit SOP's will conform to the procedures established herein.

2. () GENERAL

a. The primary mission of the DISCOM is to provide continuing combat service support to the division. In performing his primary mission, the DISCOM commander is responsible for the security of the division support area. The DISCOM RAS OPORD (normally overlay type) will include local security guard posts, outguards, and roadblocks to be installed; key terrain to be defended; mobile security force assembly areas; available artillery support; and other coordination measures. Requests for additional security forces will be submitted to DISCOM headquarters through command channels.

b. Alert conditions are as follows:

(1) Priority 1. When contact is first made with enemy forces attacking an installation in the division support area, the priority 1 mobile security force will be committed. DISCOM installations and units not under attack will continue to perform the primary mission. Priority 2 mobile security units will be in an alert status.

(2) Priority 2. The priority 2 mobile security units are committed. DISCOM installations and units not under attack or not committed will continue to perform the primary mission within their capabilities.

(3) Priority 3. All DISCOM installations and units (except medical) cease performing the primary mission, reorganize into provisional organizations, and take action to counter the hostile threat.

3. () INTELLIGENCE

a. Information of any enemy attack (irregular force, nuclear, CB, ground, air, or any other type) will be reported to the S2 immediately.

(Classification)

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(Anx _____ (RAS) to Tac SOP—_____ Armd DISCOM)

b. Counterintelligence is of great importance in preventing the enemy from gaining surprise. All personnel in the division support area will be checked for positive identification at the entrance to each installation. Supporting military police will assist in checking identification of personnel on the main supply route.

4. () RESPONSIBILITIES

a. General. The commander of each installation and unit in the division support area, to include the division rear echelon, is responsible for the local security of his personnel and installation. Each subordinate unit will prepare plans for reorganization into provisional rifle companies, platoons, and squads, as appropriate. All personnel will receive weapon instruction and infantry squad and platoon tactical training and will participate in alert drills on a continuing basis. Plans for installation local security will be coordinated with adjacent units. Responsibilities and tasks of individuals and subordinate elements are as shown in b through h below.

b. Commander, Mobile Security Force.

(1) The executive officer, DISCOM, is designated the commander of the DISCOM mobile security force.

(2) The commander of the mobile security force is responsible for the employment of priorities 1 and 2 mobile security units in accordance with the DISCOM RAS OPORD (plan).

(3) When the division rear echelon is located away from the division support area, the commander of each administration company mobile security unit will be designated by the OIC, rear echelon.

c. Headquarters, Headquarters Company, and Band. This unit will provide—

(1) Local security for the DISCOM CP.

(2) On a 30-minute-alert status, one priority 1 mobile security platoon, consisting of the following personnel and equipment:

(a) One officer or warrant officer.

(b) Four rifle squads, consisting of one NCO and nine EM each.

(c) One 1/4-ton truck, with vehicular-mounted FM radio.

(d) One 2 1/2-ton truck.

(3) On a 30-minute-alert status, the following support to the commander of the DISCOM mobile security force:

(a) One operations officer.

(b) One operations NCO.

(c) One 3/4-ton truck, with vehicular-mounted FM radio.

d. Administration Company.

(1) The OIC of the division rear echelon is responsible for the local security of the division rear echelon.

(2) The administration company will provide, on a 30-minute-alert status, one priority 1 mobile security platoon, consisting of the following personnel and equipment:

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(Classification)

(Anx _____ (RAS) to Tac SOP—_____ Armd DISCOM)

- (a) One officer or warrant officer.
- (b) Three rifle squads, consisting of one NCO and nine EM each.
- (c) Two weapon squads, consisting of four EM each.
- (d) Two 7.62-mm MG.
- (e) One 1/4-ton truck, with vehicular-mounted FM radio.
- (f) One 3/4-ton truck.
- (g) One 2 1/2-ton truck.

(3) The company will provide, on 60-minute-alert status, one priority 2 mobile security platoon with the same organization and equipment as shown in (2) above.

e. Medical Battalion. This battalion will provide—

- (1) Local security for the division support area clearing station.
- (2) One medical evacuation team to accompany each priority 1 mobile security platoon, organized as follows:
 - (a) One senior medical aidman.
 - (b) Two litter bearers.
 - (c) One frontline ambulance.

f. Supply and Transport Battalion. This battalion will provide—

- (1) For its own local security.
- (2) On a 30-minute-alert status, one priority 1 mobile security platoon, consisting of the following personnel and equipment:
 - (a) One officer or warrant officer.
 - (b) Three rifle squads, consisting of one NCO and nine EM each.
 - (c) Two weapon squads, consisting of four EM each.
 - (d) One LAW.
 - (e) Two 7.62-mm MG.
 - (f) One 1/4-ton truck, with vehicular-mounted FM radio.
 - (g) One 3/4-ton truck.
 - (h) One 2 1/2-ton truck.

(3) On 60-minute-alert status, one priority 2 mobile security platoon with the same organization and equipment as shown in (2) above.

g. Maintenance Battalion. The maintenance battalion will provide—

- (1) For its own local security.
- (2) On a 30-minute-alert status, one priority 1 mobile security platoon, consisting of the following personnel and equipment:
 - (a) One officer or warrant officer.
 - (b) Three rifle squads, consisting of one NCO and nine EM each.
 - (c) One weapon squad, consisting of four EM.
 - (d) One LAW.
 - (e) One 7.62-mm MG.
 - (f) One 1/4-ton truck, with vehicular-mounted FM radio.
 - (g) One 3/4-ton truck.
 - (h) One 2 1/2-ton truck.

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(Anx _____ (RAS) to Tac SOP—_____ Armd DISCOM)

h. Security. The general area for each subordinate unit is assigned in the OPORD; however, each subordinate commander will designate the specific location of each combat service support installation under his command. Primary consideration must be given to the defensibility of the terrain and the ability of the installation or unit to accomplish its mission.

5. () ADMINISTRATION

a. Supply. The level of emergency supply will be indicated in the current division OPORD.

b. Evacuation and Hospitalization. Requests for additional medical units will be submitted to the division surgeon through DISCOM headquarters.

c. Transportation.

(1) Requests for additional transportation to support RAS requirements will be submitted to the DISCOM movement control section.

(2) Changes in the division support area movement and traffic control plan will be coordinated with the DISCOM movement control section.

(3) Changes in traffic control plans will be implemented by the military police on order.

d. Civil Affairs. During, and immediately following an attack, maximum use will be made of civilian personnel, including police and medical personnel, housing, transportation, and other resources. During normal operations, psychological operations will be conducted to preclude the local populace from giving aid and assistance to guerrilla or enemy forces.

e. Reestablishment of Combat Service Support. Reestablishment of combat service support after an incident is the responsibility of DISCOM headquarters. See Annex _____ (Area Damage Control).

6. () COMMAND AND SIGNAL

a. An enemy ground or air attack will be reported immediately through the DISCOM command net (FM) to the S2. The division administrative/logistics net (RATT number 2) may be used in an emergency.

b. The command net for the mobile security force is designated in the current SOI.

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(Anx _____ (RAS) to Tac SOP—_____ Armd DISCOM)

c. The CP and primary and alternate mobile security force assembly areas are shown in the current DISCOM RAS OPORD.

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Appendixes (as appropriate)

Distribution:

Each unit DISCOM:

GS (1) ;

sig bn ; engr bn ;

OIC div rr ech (2)

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S3

(Classification)

APPENDIX C
EXAMPLE OF STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURE ITEMS—
USE OF NONAIR DEFENSE WEAPONS AGAINST AIRCRAFT

(Classification)

Armd DISCOM
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
1 October 19____

Appendix ____ (Use of Nonair Defense Weapons Against Aircraft) to
Annex ____ (Rear Area Security) to Tactical SOP

1. () PURPOSE

a. This appendix establishes procedures for the use of organic nonair defense weapons against hostile aircraft in the DISCOM.

b. All commanders will insure that personnel are designated to man all automatic weapons organic to their units. Training programs will be initiated to train all personnel in aircraft recognition and in the use of non-air defense weapons against hostile aircraft.

2. () GENERAL

Each unit in the DISCOM has means with which to defend itself against hostile aircraft. This can be accomplished by both passive and active defense measures. Engagement of hostile aircraft in immediate self-defense may be frequent, and procedures to be followed are outlined in this SOP. Indiscriminate use of nonair defense weapons will not be permitted.

3. () RELATIONSHIP TO PRIMARY MISSION

The primary mission of DISCOM units is to provide combat service support to all divisional units. Successful accomplishment of the primary mission is paramount, and nothing in this SOP is to be construed as relieving units of this mission.

4. () RELATIONSHIP TO PASSIVE AIR DEFENSE

Passive air defense measures provide the most effective air defense for combat service support installations. If passive air defense measures prove ineffective, each unit must aggressively employ the large volume of fire that organic small arms and automatic weapons can place against hostile aircraft.

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(Anx _____ (RAS) to Tac SOP—_____ Armd DISCOM)

5. () AUTHORITY AND RULES FOR ENGAGEMENT

a. The individual and collective right of self-defense against hostile aircraft requires emphasis. Hostile aircraft include all attacking aircraft and those positively identified enemy aircraft that pose a threat to the unit. Exercise of this right does not demand specialized use of communications and is independent of theater air defense rules for engagement and air defense control procedures.

b. Unit leaders will order and supervise engagement of other hostile aircraft. Before ordering engagement, unit leaders will insure that such engagement does not adversely affect accomplishment of the unit mission.

6. () RULES FOR WITHHOLDING FIRE

Aircraft will not be engaged when any of the following conditions are present:

- a. When positive identification of the aircraft cannot be determined.
- b. When friendly troops will be endangered by engagement.
- c. When friendly aircraft will be endangered by engagement.
- d. When aircraft are not making hostile acts toward the installation and orders have not been issued to engage.
- e. When ordered to withhold fire.

7. () TECHNIQUES OF ENGAGEMENT

a. General. Aerial gunnery techniques applicable to all small arms and automatic weapons are indicated in FM 23-65.

(1) Engagement of low-speed aircraft. Low-speed aircraft will be engaged with aimed fire, employing the maximum rate of fire.

(2) Engagement of high-speed aircraft. High-speed aircraft will be engaged with the maximum rate of fire aimed well in front of, and above, the aircraft line of flight. This method forces the aircraft to fly through a pattern of fire.

b. Use of Tracer Ammunition. Automatic weapons should use the highest practical proportion of tracer ammunition to assist in adjusting fires and to enhance the deterrent or the disruptive effect.

c. Massed Fire. Units should employ a massed-fire technique when using small arms and automatic weapons in an air defense role. Unit leaders should direct available fires so that they are massed against a selected target.

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Distribution:

Each unit DISCOM;
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sig bn; engr bn;
OIC div rr ech (2)

OFFICIAL:

/s/Blue
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S3

(Classification)

APPENDIX D

EXAMPLE OF AREA DAMAGE CONTROL ANNEX TO TACTICAL STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURE

(Classification)

Armd DISCOM
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
1 October 19____

Annex ____ (Area Damage Control) to Tactical SOP

1. () PURPOSE

a. This annex establishes normal procedures for defense against and actions following enemy nuclear or CB attack or natural disaster. The provisions of this annex will apply to all units and installations within the division support area unless otherwise specified by the division area damage control plan.

b. See Annex ____ (Actions To Minimize Effects of Enemy Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Attack).

c. Subordinate unit SOP's will conform to the provisions of this annex and will be coordinated with the DISCOM S3. Passive defense measures will be regularly employed. Mutual assistance between units in the division support area in conducting area damage control activities will be limited only by the necessity to continue the combat service support mission. The DISCOM S3 will supervise and coordinate the execution of area damage control plans.

2. () GENERAL

The DISCOM S3 is responsible for coordinating the preparation of unit area damage control plans. The S3 will be located at the DISCOM CP and will dispatch CAT's, light or heavy rescue teams, labor squads, decontamination squads, medical teams, supplies, and medical assistance to the damage area, as required.

3. () RESPONSIBILITIES

a. CAT. The DISCOM will organize and equip CAT's in the DISCOM headquarters and in other designated DISCOM units as follows:

(1) Personnel.

(a) Senior officer—DISCOM S1.

(b) Medical representative—medical company commander located in the division support area.

(c) Supply representative—executive officer, supply and transport battalion.

(Classification)

 (Classification)

(Anx _____ (Area Dam Con) to Tac SOP—_____ Armd DISCOM)

(d) Engineer representative—engineer supply officer, supply and transport battalion.

(e) Chemical representative—DISCOM chemical officer.

(f) CBR team—headquarters, headquarters company, and band.

(g) Communications detachment—one driver/radio operator, headquarters section, headquarters, headquarters company, and band.

(h) Security detachment—one mobile security detachment, headquarters, headquarters company, and band.

(i) Transportation detachment.

1. Air—two helicopter pilots, requested by the DISCOM S3 from the command aviation section, division headquarters and headquarters company.

2. Ground—three drivers, supply and transport battalion; one driver, medical battalion.

(2) Equipment.

(a) One ¼-ton truck, with vehicular-mounted FM radio, headquarters, headquarters company, and band.

(b) Two 2½-ton trucks, supply and transport battalion.

(c) Radiological area survey meters and chemical agent detection kits, headquarters, headquarters company, and band.

(d) One ¼-ton truck, medical battalion.

(e) One ¼-ton truck, supply and transport battalion.

(f) Two utility helicopters, command aviation section, division headquarters and headquarters company.

(3) Mission. The CAT will—

(a) On order, move to the area of incident.

(b) Determine and report—

1. Numbers and types of casualties.

2. Effectiveness of the damaged unit.

3. Loss of commander or leader.

4. Location of the CAT CP.

5. All radiation areas over ____ RAD/hr.

6. Extent of tree blowdown.

7. Condition of surface routes to and within the damage area.

8. CB contamination detected in the course of operations.

(c) Post contaminated area markers, if necessary.

(d) Assume control of the damaged unit, if necessary, and restore communications to the next higher headquarters.

(e) Cause resumption of the unit mission as expeditiously as possible.

b. Light Rescue Squad. Each unit, except the medical and maintenance battalions, will organize and equip one light rescue squad per company as follows:

(1) Personnel.

 (Classification)

 (Classification)

(Anx _____ (Area Dam Con) to Tac SOP—_____ Armd DISCOM)

- (a) One NCO.
- (b) Six EM.
- (2) Equipment.
 - (a) Two 1/4-ton trucks, or one 3/4-ton truck.
 - (b) One pick.
 - (c) Two shovels.
 - (d) Two axes.
 - (e) Two wirecutters.

(3) Mission. Light rescue squads will remove casualties to the damage area collecting stations and provide first aid.

c. Heavy Rescue Squad. The maintenance battalion will organize and equip four heavy rescue squads as follows:

- (1) Personnel.
 - (a) One officer.
 - (b) Two NCO.
 - (c) Ten EM.
- (2) Equipment.
 - (a) One 2 1/2-ton truck, with one 1 1/2-ton trailer.
 - (b) Two pry bars.
 - (c) One 1 1/4-ton or 3-ton differential chain hoist.
 - (d) Two snatch blocks for 1-inch manila rope.
 - (e) Two hacksaws.
 - (f) Two cold chisels.
 - (g) Three hundred feet of 1-inch manila rope.
 - (h) Two hydraulic jacks.
 - (i) One set acetylene welding and cutting equipment.
 - (j) Two grappling hooks.
 - (k) Four road flares.
 - (l) Four crowbars.
 - (m) One crosscut saw.
 - (n) Two picks.
 - (o) Five shovels.
 - (p) Two sledges.
 - (q) Two hatchets.
 - (r) One portable generator with lights.
 - (s) Four flashlights.
 - (t) Four pair rubber gloves.
 - (u) Two buckets.
 - (v) Two wirecutters.
 - (w) One 6x6, 5-ton wrecker.

(3) Mission. The heavy rescue squad will assist in the recovery and removal of casualties and the salvage of damaged materiel.

d. Labor Squad. The headquarters, headquarters company, and band and

 (Classification)

 (Classification)

(Anx _____ (Area Dam Con) to Tac SOP—_____ Armd DISCOM)

the administration company each will organize and equip one labor squad as follows:

- (1) Personnel.
 - (a) One officer.
 - (b) Two NCO.
 - (c) Eighteen EM.
- (2) Equipment.
 - (a) Two 2½-ton trucks.
 - (b) Five picks.
 - (c) Ten shovels.
 - (d) Three axes.
 - (e) Five folding litters.

(3) Mission. The labor squads will clear the debris that hampers rescue operations or impedes resumption of the affected unit (installation) mission, reclaim usable stock within their capabilities, assist in search and rescue operations, and assist with traffic control.

e. Decontamination Squad. Each company-size unit designated by the DISCOM commander will organize and equip one decontamination squad as follows:

- (1) Personnel.
 - (a) One NCO.
 - (b) Nine EM.
- (2) Equipment.
 - (a) Eight shovels.
 - (b) One chemical agent detection kit.
 - (c) Scrubbing brushes.
 - (d) Two pair rubber gloves.
 - (e) Two 16- or 32-gallon corrugated cans.
 - (f) Four 5-gallon drums of DS2 decontaminating agent. (Four each DANC solution, 3-gallon unit, M4, may be used if DS2 is not available.)
 - (g) Bandage scissors.
 - (h) Ten field masks, with M13 individual decontaminating and reimpregnating kit. (M5A4 chemical agent protection and treatment set may be used if the M13 kit is not available.)
 - (i) Radiation detection instrument.
 - (j) One rake.
 - (k) Four brooms.
 - (l) Twenty pounds of rags.
 - (m) Two 14-quart buckets.
 - (n) One axe.
 - (o) One immersion-type heater.
 - (p) Four 5-gallon drums of decontaminating agent, STB.
 - (q) Five pounds of issue soap.
 - (r) Ten cans of M2 vesicant gas-resistant leather dressing.

 (Classification)

 (Classification)

(Anx _____ (Area Dam Con) to Tac SOP—_____ Armd DISCOM)

(3) Mission. The decontamination squad performs CBR decontamination operations; posts contamination markers in contaminated areas and, as necessary, on routes and avenues of approach into the areas; and performs decontamination of vital areas, as directed by the senior officer, CAT.

f. Medical Team. The medical battalion will organize and have available two medical teams, equipped as follows:

(1) Personnel.

- (a) One medical officer.
- (b) Two medical aidmen.
- (c) Four litter bearers.
- (d) Two ambulance orderlies.
- (e) Two ambulance drivers.

(2) Equipment.

- (a) One 1/4-ton truck, with vehicular-mounted FM radio.
- (b) Two field ambulances.
- (c) First aid equipment.
- (d) Medical equipment and supplies to support the mission.

(3) Mission. The medical team will establish a medical collecting station on the fringe of the damage area, provide medical assistance, and prepare injured personnel for evacuation, as directed.

g. Chaplain Team. The DISCOM chaplain will designate two chaplain teams to be prepared to move into a damage area on 30-minute notice. These teams normally will operate with a medical team or teams. Equipment and supplies for each chaplain team will include—

- (1) One 1/4-ton truck.
- (2) Ecclesiastical supplies and equipment.
- (3) CB decontamination and protective equipment.

h. Miscellaneous Instructions. When committed to the damage area, the squad or team chiefs will—

- (1) Report to the senior officer, CAT, for instructions.
- (2) Submit requests for additional assistance through the senior officer, CAT.
- (3) Submit all operations reports and findings to the senior officer, CAT.

4. () MEDICAL EVACUATION AND HOSPITALIZATION

a. Mass evacuation of casualties from the damage area to the division support area clearing station will be on the authority of DISCOM headquarters only.

b. Affected units will accomplish maximum self-aid.

c. Requests for aeromedical evacuation will be submitted to the medical battalion commander.

 (Classification)

 (Classification)

(Anx _____ (Area Dam Con) to Tac SOP—_____ Armd DISCOM)

d. The medical battalion will be responsible for the evacuation of casualties from the damage area medical collecting station or stations to the clearing station in the division support area.

5. () SUPPLY

a. Class I.

(1) Area damage control teams and squads will carry operational rations for 1 day into the damage area.

(2) The supply representative, CAT, will coordinate the provision of hot meals for all military personnel in the damage area.

b. Class III.

(1) Vehicles entering the damage area will carry the full combat load.

(2) Additional requirements will be submitted to the supply representative, CAT CP.

c. Water. Requirements will be submitted to the supply representative, CAT CP.

d. Other Classes of Supply. Requirements for other classes of supply will be submitted to the supply representative, CAT CP.

6. () TRANSPORTATION

a. Traffic Control and Regulation.

(1) Only vehicles engaged in area damage control or tactical operations will be permitted to operate in the damage area.

(2) Surface traffic will be controlled by the supporting military police units or by labor squads, as directed by the senior officer, CAT.

b. Transportation Requirements. Requests for additional transportation to support area damage control operations will be submitted to the DISCOM S3 through the senior officer, CAT.

7. () PERSONNEL

All personnel in the DISCOM will be thoroughly familiar with—

a. Protective measures and procedures to be followed in the event of nuclear or CB attack.

b. Use of radiological monitoring and chemical agent detection equipment.

c. Decontamination procedures and techniques.

8. () CIVIL AFFAIRS

a. Maximum use will be made of civilian personnel, supplies, and facilities to support area damage control operations. Military support of civil defense operations will be provided only on order of DISCOM headquarters.

b. Civil affairs units located in the division support area will provide liaison between all military headquarters and civilian authorities and will coordinate the employment of civilian support for area damage control op-

 (Classification)

(Classification)

(Anx _____ (Area Dam Con) to Tac SOP—_____ Armd DISCOM)

erations. In the absence of civil affairs personnel, the DISCOM S3 will assume these functions.

9. () RECORDS AND REPORTS

a. Responsible commanders will immediately notify DISCOM headquarters (ATTN:S3) at any time it becomes apparent that circumstances preclude the capability of the unit to provide area damage control personnel and equipment.

b. The senior member of each area damage control team or squad will report to the senior officer, CAT, on arrival in the damage area.

c. All units moving to or from the damage area will report departure time, estimated time of arrival, and actual closing time to the DISCOM movement control section.

d. The S3 will provide the DISCOM movement control center the location of safe landing zones within the damage area.

e. Afteraction reports will be submitted to DISCOM headquarters (ATTN: S3).

10. () SIGNAL COMMUNICATIONS

Current SOI and SSI will be in effect.

BLACK
COL

Appendixes (as appropriate)

Distribution:

Each unit DISCOM;

GS (1);

sig bn; engr bn;

OIC div rr ech (2)

OFFICIAL:

/s/Blue

BLUE

S3

(Classification)

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By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

Official:

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Major General, United States Army,
The Adjutant General.

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Distribution:

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